THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 30. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

Till the Hour of Sickness Comes, few care to Read anything on the Subject of Disease.

In the year 1846, the writer of this article embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, but for the last eighteen years most of his time has been occupied in the manufacture of the various Solid and Fluid Extracts, the most prominent, and to which he desires to call the particular attention of the Faculty and the Public, are the Extract Buchu and the Extract Sarsaparilla, both of which are highly concentrated preparations of the ingredients entering into their composition. One bottle of the Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the syrup or decoction, as usually made, and hundreds of druggists throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of this name, and one tablespoonful, added to a pint of water, is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink so much used in former years to purify, enrich the blood, and beautify the complexion. In calling attention to my remedies, I wish it distinctly understood that they are not Patent Medicines, most of which are compounded by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations. These persons advertise This I am compelled to do to bring my name before the people. In conversation on various occasions I have been astonished at remarks similar to the following, and these made in many cases by persons of no ordinary intelligence To wit: that the medicine business is the most profitable—all that is necessary is to advertise. Thousands have embarked with such ideas, and millions have been expended in bringing them before the public. The result of such accumulated errors is, that when brought to the test, lacking merit, they have how few have been successful! Ask the REASON of their been short-lived. How few, of the many thousands embarking, are compelled to abandon the business in a few years, entirely bankrupt! Look back fifty years, and success and you will find my statement in regard to merit, correct

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, should stand *simple, pure, and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more. The medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit me may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.
A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for all.
A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all.
A Purgative for one, a Purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondence—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience, and considering a few dollars expended for the benefit or their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget that GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters, and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication. In this case I shall, however, append a few remarks, trusting they may be appreciated. I am to the afflicted and suffering humanity,

Their Humble Servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1863.—Our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, Mr H. T. Helmbold informs us that he contemplates removing to the city of New York, with a view of enlarging his business We have been acquainted with him for upwards of ten years; have been pleased with his integrity and fair dealing. Commencing in a small way, his article must possess merit to insure the success he has met with, and from our acquaintance with him CAN confidently speak that we do not believe he is a man who would wish to impose on any one, much less the afflicted, and really in our own long business experience as an advertising medium, we have never heard of the success of any medicine without merit.

[From Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 20, 1864.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success in New York of our townsman, Mr H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy. The utmost confidence can be reposed in its curative power in the above diseases, also in restoring the exhausted powers of nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or forebodings of evil; in fact, universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society. If no remedy is used in such cases Consumption or Insanity ensues. Visit our hospitals, asylums, and prisons, and be convinced. The reader must also be aware that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health, happiness, and that of his posterity. Helmbold's Extract of Buchu will give you brisk and energetic feelings, enable you to sleep well, and is more strengthening than any of the Preparations of Bark or Iron.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures diseases arising from habits of dissipation and imprudencies, allaying pain and inflammation, and for which those unpleasant and dangerous remedies are frequently used. It cures at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald or Sore Head, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all eruptions of whatever nature on the face or skin, purging out the Humors which make disease, enriching the Blood, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

How to use the remedies so as to guarantee a perfect cure:—In all cases except those arising from habits of dissipation or imprudencies, use the Extract Buchu. In these use the Extract Buchu and Rose Wash. In Humors on the face, or any and every part of the body, use Extract Sarsaparilla, apply to Pimples and external Humors or Eruptions, Improved Rose Wash. Wholesome food recommended in all the above diseases, instead of restricted, avoiding fatty and high-seasoned food and acidulous and stimulating drinks. In recent cases, a cure is effected in an astonishingly short period; but in cases of long standing it is better to purchase a half dozen bottles, and use faithfully according to explicit directions, in which case I am enabled to guarantee a perfect cure.

Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel, or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South Tenth street, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,

TAKE NO OTHER.

OVER THE BORDER.

Anxiety of the Knaeks as to the Fenian Movements in the United States—General Sweeney and President Roberts in Canada—The Canadian Fenians Object to General Sweeney Going to Ireland by Way of Canada—Another Order to the Troops to be Ready—The Sedentary Militia to Take the Field—The Frontier Threatened—The Specie Shipped to Fortified Points, Etc.

TORONTO, January 28.—If I can correctly interpret the recent singular movements and preparations of the military and civil authorities of this country, I am forced to the conviction that the border scares of the past two or three months will sink into insignificance before one that now threatens to burst over the province.

The Canadian authorities believe in the doctrine of in peace prepare for war, and when a few weeks ago they scented danger in the Fenian combinations they showed praiseworthy promptness in preparing for defense, and thereby avoiding a surprise.

The "O'Mahony and Roberts campaign," while it showed that the invasion of Canada was seriously contemplated, and that the tocsin of alarm sounded by the Canada correspondents was well grounded, for a season disarmed the people of this country of fear, and left the impression upon their minds that the internal strife between the contending factions would result in the utter dissolution of the organization. The consequence was that everybody breathed more freely, and laughed at the fears of those who still persisted in attaching importance to the Fenian organization. The Government, however, were not disarmed of danger, and retained the service militia on the frontier.

The report of General Sweeney's and Colonel Roberts' speeches at Buffalo, promising before the suns of May shine to conquer a certain territory, is believed to apply to Canada, and as a matter of course new anxiety is created. I will not affirm that there is excitement, but that great anxiety is manifested on account of the Sweeney-Roberts movements no one dare venture to doubt.

AN ORDER FROM GENERAL MITCHELL.

The proceedings of the Fenian meeting in Buffalo appeared in the provincial press on Saturday morning, and I am informed that on Saturday afternoon a despatch was received from General Mitchell by the commandant here to perfect the military organizations and have his command "always ready."

THE SEDENTARY MILITIA TO ARMS.

The sedentary militia of Canada is composed of those liable to military duty who are not already in the service militia, from which the details have been made of those who are now serving as frontier pickets. This force perhaps numbers 150,000 men, who are called out for muster once per year, and are only called into service when needed, as in the Rebellion of 1837. It seems, from a circular that has just been privately circulated among the cadets who have graduated at the military schools, that the Government intend to throw this force into the field in view of the movements of the Senatorial Fenians.

The city press, for some cause—probably to prevent alarm—has not referred to this circular, and it has been reserved for an obscure and obscene sheet at Woodstock to make the announcement and give the purport of the circular, dated January 19, ordering all the cadets to state whether they can take commands in the sedentary militia, immediately to be called out for active duty. The circular does not indicate how many of the sendentary militia will be put in the field, but from its contents it is evident that the Government has private information that warrants this extraordinary addition to the item of "defenses." When the order calling out this force is propagated, I apprehend there will be a general consternation and such an uprising of the people that Tom Sweeney will not stand the ghost of a chance for making Canada a base unless he strikes quickly and hard. If he contemplates a morning visit to Prescott, and a railway ride to Ottawa with a few thousand men to secure the persons of Darcy McGee, John A. McDonald, Cartier, Campbell, and Company as hostages for O'Leary and his accomplices, he must do it before the militia are under arms, or he may find the route to the new Canadian capital "a hard road to travel."

SHARPENING THEIR BAYONETS.

In view of active service the commanding officer of the 60th Regiment, at London, has given orders for grinding the sword-bayonets used by his regiment, and the work has been accomplished to the satisfaction of all concerned.

DEFENSES.

The Government and the military authorities are as busy as bees strengthening the forts on the frontier, erecting new forts and making Kingston, Toronto, and Montreal "hard to take." These facts, coupled with the pretty well-accredited rumor that all the banks have sent their surplus specie to garrisoned and fortified points, show which way the wind blows.

In view of these movements I am satisfied there is fun or work ahead. The reputation which General Tom Sweeney had in Sherman's army was that he was a man who talked but little—a man of deeds, who, when he declared his determination to do a thing, would do it, though his satanic majesty stood in his path. Sweeney promises to conquer a territory before May. If he does that it must be done within a month, whether that territory be Canada or Goat Island.

TROOPS EN ROUTE TO THE BORDER.

TORONTO, January 31.—I briefly telegraphed you to-day the particulars of the new Fenian scare. The Government is now hurrying troops to the frontier from London and Hamilton. Sixty rounds of ball cartridge have been issued to volunteers and regulars at London, Toronto, Hamilton, and other points. From their movements, and private information I have received, it is evident a raid or invasion on the western border is near, and that the time has come for me to repair to the point where the raid will occur. I leave here to-morrow for Port Huron, where I shall remain as long as there is a possibility of that being the point of interest.

THE THREATENED POINTS.

For three or four days past there have been strange and exciting rumors afloat as to Fenian combinations on the frontier and the intentions of the Canadian Government; but no reliance was placed on them until yesterday, when a despatch passed over the wires stating that the Sweeneyites were collecting on the western frontier. Yesterday the military forces all over the upper province were on the *qui vive*, and a portion of them are now moving to the front.

The general impression in the Canadian mind is that a small band of Fenians are preparing a raid upon Sarnia or Windsor, for the purpose of embroiling the United States and England in difficulties that may result in war between the two countries.

THE CANADIAN HEAD CENTRE.

I saw the Head Centre of Canada to-day, but he keeps very "mum."

AN ADDRESS TO BE ISSUED TO THE CANADIAN FENIANS.

An address to the Canadian Fenians is to be issued to-morrow, and I will endeavor to get a copy and telegraph or mail it to you.

The Government are calling out nearly all the militia as fast as they can arm them. The information upon which they act has been partly obtained from General Sweeney's Inspector Duggan, a bar-room loafer of New York, who was sent to Canada on a tour of inspection to estimate the strength of the British forces, etc., but who "turned traitor," as the Canadian Fenians say, and gave the Government full information as to Sweeney's designs.—*New York Herald.*

THIRD EDITION

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Withdrawal of French Troops.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondence says that the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico may be regarded as certain. Letters have been received confirming the news that an Extraordinary Commissioner has been sent to Mexico to make the necessary preparations for the evacuation. The Emperor no longer insists on the recognition of Maximilian by the United States, but is satisfied with the renewed promise that the Government of the United States will preserve the strictest neutrality with regard to Mexico. Whether an African force, however, is to supply the place of the departing French troops is not stated.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

French Troops to be Immediately Withdrawn from Mexico—The United States to Remain Neutral.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Letters have just been received here from Paris, confirming in every important particular the information concerning the intentions of the Emperor of France with regard to Mexico, which I gave you some time ago.

The Emperor is ready to withdraw his forces from Mexico with the least possible delay, demanding nothing of the Government of the United States except that it meanwhile remain neutral between the belligerent parties, according to the assurances frequently given and reiterated by the Government during the past three years. The Emperor of France does not ask for the recognition of Maximilian, nor insist upon any other treaty stipulations.

The statement put forth by the Paris *Presse*, that an Extraordinary Commissioner has been sent to Mexico to make preparations for the evacuation, is confirmed by the letters here received. I have good reasons for believing that the State Department is already in possession of official information to this effect, and it is to be hoped that such information will soon be laid before the public. The statement here given came from a most trustworthy source, and may be looked upon as absolutely trustworthy.—*New York Tribune.*

Arrival of Reinforcements for the French Army—Reported Defeats of the Liberals—Progress of Railroads and Other Improvements.

The steamship *Vera Cruz*, from Vera Cruz January 23, via Havana 28, arrived at this port yesterday. We have, by this arrival, files of the Mexican *Times*, from which we make the following extracts:—

FRENCH TROOPS.

It is estimated that 1200 French soldiers have arrived in Mexico during this week to reinforce the various corps.

Three hundred Arabian horses have also arrived. With this accession the squadrons will be of 120 Arabian horses, not estimating the Mexican horses. Another lot of Arabian horses is soon expected.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF LIBERAL TROOPS.

Colonel Trevino, on the 26th of December last, completely routed a band of dissidents at Salinas Victoria, killing six, taking six prisoners, their arms and money, and 58 horses.

On the 4th of January, Commandant D. Alvaro de Preuder, with 150 men of his own command, left Toluca and attacked Garcia Cano, the dissident chief, at San Philipe del Obraje, routing him completely, killing many, wounding a large number, and taking sixteen prisoners, with a large amount of horses, arms, and munitions of war. On the 6th, Garcia Cano, attempting to escape alone in the diligence, was recognized and arrested, having on his person $500 in gold. He was taken to prison in Toluca, and is now guarded by a body of Belgian troops.

It is reported that the dissidients are concentrating near Zatacuaro for the purpose of attacking Toluca.

General Rosalanda is on the spot, anxious for them to come.

Negrete is in San Antonio, Texas, for the purpose, we suppose, of preaching a crusade against the empire.

The *Diara del Imperico* of the 25th of January furnishes a long list of dissidients who have submitted to the empire. The country everywhere is being quieted, and order and confidence restored.

RAILROADS.

We are informed that the track-laying beyond Gaudalupe on the New Line has commenced, and is now progressing finely. Among the sturdy, intelligent Englishmen who came with Mr. Lloyd, none excel Mr. Jacob Cumming in energy, practical skill, and industry. He is now engaged on the New Line, and he assures us that the utmost efforts will be used to complete this road as soon as possible.

It is assured that the project of the horse-car railroad between Vera Cruz and Puebla, passing by Jalapa, Perote, and San Juan de los Llanos, has been approved by the Emperor.

The road between Vera Cruz and Jalapa must be completed in January, 1867, and to Puebla at the end of the same year.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE SOUTH.

We (*Mexican Times*) have received letters recently from Sres. Price, Shelby, and Harris, at Cordova. They are all well, and doing well, and delighted with Mexico. We have also heard from Colonel Terry, of Guadalajara, and Colonel O'Bannon, of San Luis Potosi. Both are well. Senor John Henry Brown, late of Texas, is in Yucatan, and corresponds for the *Times*.

An Imperialist View of the Situation—Juarez no Longer President Because not Re-elected—His Minister of Justice Deserts His Cause—The Minister Claims that he Should Have Taken the Presidency—Juarez Accused of Prolonging His Term of Office—Maximilian's Speech on the Death of His Father-in-law—He Roasts of What He Has Done for Mexico—Information About the Imperial Mexican Express Company, Etc.

THE UNITED STATES AND PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

From La Nacion, December 15.

The latest news from the United States declares that General Logan has declined to accept the position of Plenipotentiary to the Juarist Government, which was offered him by the Washington Cabinet.

Had any other person been designated to occupy that position, we should have inquired whether his Excellency the Plenipotentiary would have proceeded to meet face to face the lawful President of the Mexican Republic.

Let us examine the situation with perfect impartiality.

The United States Government has just brought to a close, with a successful result, a prolonged and bloody war waged for the purpose of enforcing the respect due the law. It is therefore to be supposed that this same Government, as illustrious as it is powerful, has no desire to ignore by its foreign policy the principle that it has caused to prevail at home by sacrifices unnumbered.

At present the Government of Senor Juarez has ceased to exist legally and *de facto*. In truth, its constitutional career closed on the 30th day of November last. His power not having been confirmed by an election, as ordained by the republican constitution of 1857, Senor Juarez must give way to the acting President of the Supreme Court of Justice, once a member of his party, who, having encountered the same dangers as Juarez, has at length given proofs of his adherence to the principles represented by the constitution of 1857.

Instead of obeying the laws which he pretends to uphold, Senor Juarez has promulgated decrees which declare him to be still in power, when in the same country lives the man who should now occupy his position. By such action he ignores the constitution of the land, and by ignoring that constitution he destroys with his own hand the titles of his lawful existence as President.

The justice of this statement was set forth at the close of Juarez's official career, by the citizen who should have been invested with the Presidency; that citizen was Senor Don Manuel Ruiz, Acting President of the Supreme Court. Senor Ruiz has just retired to private life, having uttered a solemn protest against the acts of the ex-President, and having demonstrated that the constitutional decrees having been overruled by the said Juarez, the official proceedings of the ex-President are null and void.

The newspapers have published the protest, as given below, and the statements therein contained cannot emanate from a more reliable source, being made public by a man who has clung to the Republican Government to the very close of its existence, having endured as many hardships as Juarez himself.

The substance of this declaration is that the Government of Juarez has fallen by limitation of his lease of office, and moreover, been overthrown by its own acts; its death occurred on the 30th day of November, 1865, the last day of its legal power. Besides, it was destroyed by those very men who violated the Constitution which had been their banner; since then it has neither existed legally nor *de facto*.

We have confined ourselves to these brief and lucid observations, penned without bitterness and without anger, believing them worthy the consideration of all American citizens of good faith.

Speech of the Emperor Maximilian.

A deputation waited on the Emperor on the 16th of January, to offer sentiments of condolence on the death of his father-in-law, the late King of Belgium. The Emperor replied as follows:—

Gentlemen:—I thank you for the sympathy you have manifested in the grief of the Empress and myself for the trouble that has befallen us. In such a misfortune there is much to console us in the remembrance of the great and noble examples that have been left us as an heritage by the late King of Belgium.

He, like ourselves, in accepting the throne that a people offered him found a nation to constitute and a Government to found. Thanks to the disinterested intervention of France, he was enabled to make peace succeed to war, and devoted him self without intermission to institute valuable interior reforms. He promised liberty to his people, and during a long period of thirty-five years he fulfilled his word. He promised the country security and tranquility and he gave them both to it, consolidating also its independence. He did more—he elevated it to a distinguished rank among the States of Europe and even made it one of the first in commercial importance and freedom of thought, leaving its escutcheon and noble flag without a stain.

We shall endeavor to profit by this great example, by which God has shown us that His Providence never forsakes just and honorable monarchs in their noble enterprises. His daughter, the Empress, has just returned from a toilsome journey into distant lands in a dangerous climate, with no other safeguard than the love of the people; everywhere she has met with a frank and cordial reception that has shown over again the sympathy that exists between the nation and ourselves—when the discontented were pleased to say that my august consort would only meet with indifference—when calumniators dared pretend that she would forget her duty and return to Europe. On this occasion I am happy to express particularly my deep gratitude to heroic Vera Cruz and beautiful Yucatan, who have received the Empress with an affection that will ever remain engraved on my heart.

As to myself, gentlemen, you have been witnesses to my labors. Laying aside the vain theories which lead to anarchy, I have consecrated my time to the direction of the public administration, to the development of the elements of the wealth and prosperity of the country, and to the solution of the great questions which interest it the most.

In this arduous task I have been obliged to encounter the impatience of some and the back vardness of others; for wounds opened by fifty years of civil war are not healed in a day; but strong in faith, I go straight to my end with indefatigable perseverance. My strength may fail; my will never.

My object is not to change the democratic customs of the nation, because I am convinced that they elevate the mind of the citizen in inspiring him with the consciousness of his dignity and value. I have respected the liberty of the press when it has no degenerated into license, at the same time that I have made the authority of the land respected. He must be blind, indeed, that does not see that a strong authority is the last anchor of safety for our country.

You have seen my calmness in the midst of calumnies that have been pointed against us by foreigners Forward, gentlemen; the calumnies will pass, but our works will remain. Strong in the support of my conscience and the purity of my intentions, I contemplate the future with tranquility. Mexico has put her honor in my hands. Let her know that her honor is secure.

EFFECT OF THE SPEECH.

The official journal has the following remarks on the speech:—

"It is impossible to describe the magical effect produced upon all present by the grave and significant words of the Emperor. When we remember the great example that the august father of our sovereign gave during his life, to the noble and generous projects that their Majesties cherish for the happiness of Mexico, the Imperial discourse could not fail to inspire in all those who had the happiness to hear it, the purest and noblest love for the sovereign and the country."

The ceremony put the seal to the august and melancholy gravity suitable to the mournful event that it recalls.

The Emperor wore his General's uniform, so remarkable for its simplicity. The epaulettes were covered with crape, at the collar the Mexican eagle.

Arrest of a General on a Serious Charge.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—General Coolbaugh, who is charged with having been engaged in various swindling operations in different parts of the country, was arrested here to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Cotton active, with sales of 3500 bales; prices range from 45 to 49 cents. The sales of the week have been 32,000 bales, and the receipts 22,000 bales. The stock on hand is 8000 bales. Sugar active; fair and fully fair, 14½@15¾c. Gold, 140. Other markets unchanged.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cotton dull at 48@49c. Flour firm and advanced 5c.; sales of 8000 barrels. State, $6·90@8 20; Ohio, $8 50@10 35; Western $6·90@9 35; Southern unchanged, sales of 600 barrels; Canada firm, sales of 350 barrels at $7 95@11· Wheat closed with an advancing tendency. Corn dull and drooping. Beef steady. Pork heavy and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal.

NEW YORK, February 3d.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island 100; Cumberland preferred, 44¼; Illinois Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 69¾; New York Central, 88½; Reading, 99½; Hudson River, 100; Virginia 6s, 66; Erie, 78½; Western Union Telegraph, 55½; U. S. Coupons, 1881, 103½; do. 1862, 108½; do. 1864, 102; do. 1865, 102½; U. S. 10-40s, 94½; Treasury Seven-thirties, 99@99½; One-year certificates, 98½; Gold, 140½.

—Death having made several vacancies of late in the Sacred College, the Pope has at the present moment no fewer than fifteen scarlet hats to dispose of.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

The Registry Law—Strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, etc.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—A large and enthusiastic convention of Union men was held in Temperance Temple last night, which passed resolutions against any interference with the State registry law, and also approving of the votes of John L. Thomas and Francis Thomas, in Congress, favoring the franchisement of colored citizens, and censuring the vote of Mr. Phelps against it. The resolutions strongly approved of President Johnson's course, and likewise of that of Governor Swann and others in opposing any change in the Registry Law.

The Rebel General Lee is reported in Baltimore to-day, and is under a process of lionizing by his sympathizers.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad still holds out against the strikers, who have appealed to the City Council for aid.

Lieutenant Offley, of the 1st Delaware Cavalry, imprisoned in the city jail for killing a man named White while intoxicated, received his pardon to-day, and is now at liberty. Much sympathy was expressed for him.

It is intensely cold, and we have fine skating.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—A large fire has occurred at Jefferson, Texas, destroying two blocks. Loss, $50,000.

General Morris, commanding the sub-district of Galveston and Houston, has passed through *en route* for home, previous to being mustered out of the service.

Large invoices of goods, imported from England via Savannah, have arrived at Galveston, and gone to the interior.

Several German vessels are soon expected at Galveston with emigrants.

The Houston *Telegraph* gives the favorable news that a general disposition exists among the freedmen to go to work under the new contracts.

The railroad is completed and running between Lavacca and Victoria.

The Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—General Weitzel has issued an order directing that every commanding officer shall arrest all armed persons lurking in the district of the Rio Grande. A military commission is now in session at Brazos, Santiago, investigating the Bagdad affair. All persons, whether resident in Mexico or the United States, are summoned to appear who are conversant with any circumstance connected therewith.

General Weitzel has annulled the order mustering out the 118th Colored Infantry till the report of the military commission.

The arrival of Juarez at Santiago is again reported.

Movements of Steamships.

PORTLAND, February 3, 10 A. M.—The *Damascus* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated.

BOSTON, February 3, 11 A. M.—The *Africa* has arrived from Liverpool via Halifax. Her mails will be due in Philadelphia on Sunday.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The steamship *Talisman* has arrived from Jamaica, Port au Prince, and Turk's Island. She brings no news.

THE STEWART LIBELS.

Another Alleged Libel on A. T. Stewart—Arrest of a Sub-Editor of the "Tribune" and one of the Proprietors of the St. Louis "Republican."

Mr. A. T. Stewart appeared before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, and entered complaints against Richard T. Colburn, a sub-editor of the New York *Tribune*, and Messrs. George Knapp, N. Paschall, and John Knapp, proprietors of the St. Louis Missouri *Republican*.

The complaint in the case charges Mr. Colburn, as correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, with making certain statements in one of his letters, dated at New York, reflecting on Mr. Stewart's private character and moral standing, which are untrue and maliciously libellous. It further charges the proprietors of the *Missouri Republican* with complicity in the matter, inasmuch as they allowed the letter to be published.

An affidavit was made against Mr. Colburn, as the writer of the article, and Justice Dowling issued warrants for the arrest of Richard T. Colburn and George Knapp, and placed them in the hands of Officer John A. Croker, attached to the Tombs Court, for execution. Accordingly, Officer Croker repaired to the *Tribune* office yesterday, and arrested Mr. Colburn, and to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last evening, where he arrested Mr. Knapp.

In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the arrests were made, no official empowered to take bail could be found, so that both accused were locked up for the night in the Ninth Precinct Station House.

In justice to the proprietors of the St. Louis *Republican* it may be said that within a day or two of the publication of the letter containing the alleged libel an article appeared on the editorial page of their paper in which it was stated that the letter came to their office late at night, and was not supervised by any of the editors, but was inserted by the foreman. When their attention was attracted to the letter they reprimanded their foreman for allowing such a letter to be published, and lost no time in making as full an apology as the exigencies of the case required.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Recognition of Dominica.

WASHINGTON, Friday, February 2.—The following message from the President was received by the House to-day:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—Believing the commercial interests of our country would be promoted by a formal recognition of the independence of the Dominican Republic, while such a recognition would be in entire conformity with the settled policy of the United States, I have with that view nominated to the Senate an officer of the same grade with the one now accredited to the Republic of Hayti; and I recommend that an appropriation be made by Congress towards providing for his compensation. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, January 30, 1866.

—Fifteen ladies of high rank in Paris left their cards at the Princess de Metternich's on New Year's day, each card accompanied by a roll of gold pieces to the value of £12, and bearing a pencil message, which ran thus:—"For your poor, Madame, this is the only *etrenne* we make this year." So rational an example, it is to be hoped will not be forgotten next year, and thus at present a custom senseless and useless in the extreme might be the means of bringing endless blessings and unknown comfort to many a cheerless and fireless home.

—A Japanese Commissioner has just left England for Marseilles and Japan. His name is Shibata Hiougano Kami.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, February 3, 1866.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market; loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent; prime mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges at from 7@9 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market continues moderately active and prices steady. Government bonds are firmly held. New 5-20s sold at 102¼; and 7·30s at 99¼; 93 was bid for 10-40s; 103¾ for 6s of 1881; and 103 for old 5-20s; State and City Loans are rather firmer; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86; and new City 6s at 91½.

In Railroad shares there is less doing. Catawissa preferred sold at 34¼@35½, the latter rate an advance of ¾ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, an advance of ½; and Reading at 49¼@49¾, the latter rate an advance of ¼; 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 32 for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 39 for Elmira preferred; 44¼ for Catawissa common; 29¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares are in better demand. Hestonville sold at 36½@36¾, a decline of ¾. 71 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphia; 32 for Green and Coates; 25 for Girard College; 20 for Union; and 12½ for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are in good demand, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 205 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 51 for Commercial; 28 for Mechanics'; 97½ for Kensington; 75 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65 for Bank of Commerce; 80 for Tradesmen's; 61 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 29@29¼, an advance of ¼; 12¼ was bid for common do.; 51 for Lehigh Navigation; 11¾ for Morris preferred; 131½ for Susquehanna Canal; 28¾ for Delaware Division; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

In Oil shares there was little or nothing doing. Junction sold at 1¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$3000 U S 5-20s 64	102¼	100 sh Cata pf	s5 35¼
$2000 U S 7·30s June	99¼	100 sh do	s5. 35¼
$1000 Pa 6s	85	100 sh do	b10 35¼
$5000 City 6s new	91¼	100 sh do	b5 35¾
$5000 do	91¾	100 sh do	35¾
$300 do	91¾	100 sh do	35¾
$3000 Un Can 8s	25	100 sh do	b10 35¾
$1000 Reading m 6s	86¼	100 sh do	b10. 35¾
$7000 Lehigh 6s	84 87	100 sh do	35¾
100 sh Cata pf	s5. 34¼	100 sh do	b5 36
100 sh do	s5. 34¼	100 sh do	b5 36
100 sh do	b10. 35	100 sh do	b30. 36
100 sh do	b10. 35	100 sh do	b30 36
100 sh do	b10 55	100 sh Sch N pf	29
300 sh do	b10 35	100 sh do	b30 29¼
100 sh do	b10 35	200 sh do	29
100 sh do	b10 35¼	100 sh do	b30 29¼
100 sh do	b10 35¼	100 sh Union Canal	5
200 sh do	35¼	100 sh Reading	b30 49¼
100 sh do	35¾	100 sh do	b30 49¾
100 sh do	b10 35¾	50 sh Penna R	55
100 sh do	b10 35¾	300 sh Sch Coal	8

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Watson, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Read Dam	b30 51¼	100 sh Un Co	pf. s15 5
100 sh do	77¼	500 sh Am Gum	b6 1

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	140	140½
American Silver, 3s and 2s	135	136
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	130	131
Pennsylvania Currency	40	80
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A M	140½	12 M	140½
11 A M	140½	1 P M	140½

Market very dull.

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The week closes upon an unsatisfactory state of affairs in mercantile circles. Instead of a large increase of trade, buyers are doing next to nothing, and demanding still lower prices. Domestic goods are offered at prices equal to 6 per cent. decline; but are still neglected. The movement of goods into bond is large, and importers and jobbers are steadily being loaded with commodities. From the factories the advices are that stocks are increasing and orders declining. The West does not pay promptly, from the simple fact of inability. Under declining prices for farm produce, the small storekeepers' bills are not paid, the jobbers of the Western cities are crippled, and their creditors in the Atlantic cities brought to a point where their paper lacks buyers at 10@15 per cent. per month. These results are the natural effect of the end of the Rebellion, and of the termination of the expenditures of the Government. The end is not yet, and those merchants, jobbers, and consumers who are most prudent now, will be the safest as the season advances and lower prices made, under the inevitable contraction of the currency."

—The receipts of gold from California this year compare with the amount arrived during the same time in 1865 as follows:—

1865.		1866.	
January 4	$1 148,850	January 12	$685,619
January 14	383 519	January 19	802,356
January 27	511 088	February 1	944,878
Total	$2,046,457	Total	$2,432,853
Increase in 1866			$386,396

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, February 1, 1866:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	16 025·11
" Port Carbon	6,822·00
" Pottsville	676·11
" Schuylkill Haven	18,383·05
" Auburn	922·18
" Port Clinton	3 337·05
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	53·05
Total anthracite coal for week	46,309·15
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	2,355·01
Total of all kinds for week	48 664·16
Previously this year	321 404·12
Total	370 069·08
To same time last year	397,261·10

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, February 3.—There is but little demand for Cotton. Small sales of middlings at 48@49c.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is scarce, and is steady at $32 50 ₱ ton.

Cloverseed is not so active, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 500 bush. fair and choice quality at $7·75@8 37½. Timothy is worth $4 to $4 50. There is but little Flaxseed coming in, and it commands $3 15.

The Flour Market is extremely dull, and the sales are confined to a few hundred barrels at $7@7·50 ₱ barrel for superfine; $8@8 50 for extra; $9 50@$10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family; and $11@13 for fancy Western. Rye Flour is dull and selling in a small way at $5·50. Corn Meal is nominally held at $4 25, but there is no demand.

There is not much demand for Wheat, and inferior lots can only be sold at relatively low figures. Small sales of good and prime red at $2 15@2·25 and poor quality at $1 80@2; white ranges from $2 25 to $2·60; 1000 bushels Michigan sold at $2 57, and one lot at $2·75. Rye is very dull, and has declined to 90@93c. Corn is in fair request, and prime is rather better. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 73@75c. Oats are dull at 46@47c. 1000 bushels Malt sold at $1 40.

In Whisky nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $2 25@2 27.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The War for the Union and the War Against It.

From the Times.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and his radical friends are not unlikely to overshoot their mark. Their fiery zeal will in due time defeat itself, and bring upon their own heads the punishment with which they threaten others. For all this agitation in Congress, this piling up of amendments to the Constitution, this denunciation of every man who differs from them, this anxiety to disable and punish our fellow-citizens in the Southern States, is in strange forgetfulness of considerations which the statesman who would live must ever keep in view. It presupposes the continuance during peace of a public opinion which acquired force under the excitement and perils of war. It makes no allowance for the abatement of feelings which derived their strength from a conflict involving the life of the nation, and which are naturally modified, if not eradicated, now that danger has given place to triumph. And it ignores the fact that many of the measures urged by radicalism, and which the radical leaders would fain push to completion between the rising and the setting of the sun, cannot acquire any guarantee of permanence, and may be annulled without ceremony by another Congress. Even with regard to constitutional amendments, it takes for granted the concurrence of the requisite number of States, although the known weakness of the radical element in several of them renders such a result extremely improbable. There is folly, therefore, as well as mischief, in some of the scenes now being enacted at Washington.

The idea of subjugating the Southern States and reducing them to the condition of conquered provinces obtained no favor during the period most likely to foster it. True, the Wendell Phillipses on the platform enacted the same *role* of characters now played by the Stevenses of another place, but the great body of the people repudiated it unqualifiedly and always. The Copperheads, taking their cue from the Phillips school of radicals, opposed the war under the allegation that it was a war of conquest. But the people, from whom men and means to carry on the war were derived, never regarded it as other than a struggle to preserve the national integrity. All their plans, all their aims, were predicated upon the continued existence of the Union in its entirety, and consequently upon the continuance within the Union of the Rebel States, throughout the whole term of the Rebellion.

The entire policy of the Government, foreign and domestic, proceeded on this hypothesis. The proclamations of President Lincoln, the correspondence of the State Department, the legislation of Congress, the efforts and aspirations of the Northern people—all were in harmony upon this point. It was this and only this which justified the war. It was this and this only which sustained the North under reverse, animated it when things wore their gloomiest aspect, and gave unceasing vigor to the spirit which led to victory. The States were held to be States all the time. And the close of the war was held to imply the resumption of former relations as between the Federal Government and the several States which had been concerned in the Rebellion.

This proper appreciation of the question is of more value, for most practical purposes, than the abstract arguments of publicists on either side. As the subtleties of the secession problem have been blown into nothingness from the cannon's mouth, so the theorizing of Messrs. Stevens and Shellabarger is blotted out as of no account by the deliberate judgment of the people. We have the testimony of General Grant to the good faith with which the citizens of the South acquiesce in the verdict of the war, and resume their allegiance to the old flag. The terms dictated by General Grant, with the full knowledge of President Lincoln, were calculated to bring about this happy condition of affairs.

The great soldier who guided the struggle to its end dreamed not of arrogating to himself the functions of conqueror, or of imposing upon the South terms of vassalage. They who did the fighting felt always that they were fighting, not to extend a conqueror's flag over alien territory, not to add provinces to a republic and make its glorious symbol "a flaunting lie," but to put down Rebels and restore the authority of the Union over all its component parts. The armies of the Union fought only for *that*. And when *that* was accomplished, soldiers and people alike felt that the work of the war was ended, and that nothing remained to keep the Northern and Southern States apart. The Union was restored, and with the restored Union came back the equality of the States and the full title of each to the privileges conferred by the Constitution.

The Northern people have gone yet further. From the moment when the Rebellion was known to be suppressed, they have striven to heal the wounds occasioned by the war, and to reassure the South in every respect. They have established lines of steam communication almost without number. They have provided the means of reconstructing railroads. They have furnished capital to cultivate plantations and to promote industrial and commercial enterprises in every Southern State. They have settled liberally with Southern debtors, and have sent on credit goods to supply the Southern market. In this manner the question of the Union and the relations of Northern States to Southern States have been virtually and satisfactorily settled by the peoples of the two sections. Southern people come hither and find friends and fellow-citizens, instead of aliens and subjugators. Northern people go there and find, in the varied resources of States now freed from the curse of slavery, fresh grounds of confidence in the power and prosperity of the Union.

It remains for men like Mr. Thaddeus Stevens to declare the work of the Grants and Shermans of the army unfinished, and to condemn the magnanimous spirit of the American people. To a man who had dared anything or done anything befitting a hero, we might be disposed to listen with respect. But that men who never shouldered a musket, nor exposed their precious persons to danger, should now scold and hector, and talk about terms which a conqueror may dictate, is simply intolerable. And when Mr. Stevens, who during the war attempted nothing more formidable than drafting of absurd gold bills, spits his venom upon the President, and impugns the sagacity and patriotism of Andrew Johnson, the people will not be long in deciding to whom their confidence should be given.

On one hand, they see the type of a class whose radicalism years ago afforded Southern fire-eaters the means of fomenting sectional strife, and whose zeal to-day smacks more of Austrian absolutism than of rational republicanism. On the other hand, they have a Southern loyalist who risked life and everything in the cause of the Union, who did more than any other single man to organize loyal sentiment in the border States, and whose policy since his elevation to power has been marked by consummate skill and judgment and by a disinterested devotion to the restoration of national peace and unity, which entitles him to the co-operation of the country. It is against this patriot, tried and true—against this statesman, endowed so eminently with qualities peculiarly suited to the crisis—that Mr. Stevens presumptuously and insolently opposes to array the great Union party.

What good can possibly be effected by these repeated displays of the radical temper, and these renewed developments of the radical tactics? Is it imagined that by bullying, and threatening, and insulting, Mr. Stevens can drive President Johnson from his position? Is it supposed that a party may be everlastingly frightened by the crack of an overseer's whip, or perpetually misled by cries devoid of reason, and appeals which, though full of sound and fury, signify nothing? If these be the expectations, we tell those who cherish them that they are doomed to disappointment. Andrew Johnson stood firm in the Senate with traitors around him; firm in Tennessee, when armness for the Union exposed him to trouble and death; and we are confident that he will not shrink now, with the public opinion of the nation overwhelmingly in his favor.

As to the Union party, we are not less sure that its usefulness to the country, and the prolongation of its power as a party, depend upon the restraints which it shall impose upon the schemes of the radical section. Its worst enemies are of its own household. If these assaults upon the Constitution and the Executive are to be continued, the Union will be in greater danger from the doings of professed friends than from the machinations of its most malignant enemies.

The time calls for forbearance, moderation, magnanimity. The country stands more in need of practical legislation than of "the previous question" and the prescriptions of legislative quacks. Shall it be said that the Union party is unequal to the exigencies of the situation?

The Disturbed State of Europe—Danger in Every Country.

From the Herald.

There is hardly a tranquil capital in Europe. Madrid, the capital of Spain, is revolutionary, tumultuous, dangerous, and under strict military rule. The people shout cheers for the men who are in open rebellion against the Government, and the Government dares not trust the very soldiers with which it would control the people. The capital of Ireland is under martial law. The capital of England is in an uncomfortable state, and decidedly nervous about certain great fires attributed to the bitterness and revenge of the Fenians. It is equally uncomfortable at the apprehension of a financial disaster. The financial writer of the London *Times*, whose name appeared for a good round sum in the Rebel cotton loan list, is trying to prove that this disaster will come because the people trust the United States; but the people know well enough that if it comes it will be the result of England's immense and ruinous investment in the Rebel attempt to destroy the United States—an investment which that financial writer encouraged and wrote up, because that was the way in which he was expected to earn the sum for which his name was set down in the Rebel cotton loan list.

Paris is also uneasy. It has a financial danger, it has Mexico, and it has Rome. All these trouble the political atmosphere of the city, and it is hard to say how long the weather will be fair, and from which quarter the storm may come. Will the country endure the continual waste in Mexico of French men and French money in a scheme that cannot possibly bring advantage or honor to France? What new currents of political force may be brought to bear on this question by the development of great monetary trouble? How is it about Rome? If popular sentiment in Spain forced a solution of the Italian question there directly against all the wishes and prejudices of the Spanish monarchy, connected by the closest ties with the Holy See, will it do less in France? Is France less free than Spain, with Spain still under a Bourbon? Have the thought and spirit of the French people less influence on the Government than the thoughts of the Spanish people have upon a Bourbon monarchy? Will not the late Spanish example affect France, and stir thoughts like these to a dangerous extent?

Brussels is torn by a storm of parties that may upset the new King at any hour, and rend the kingdom of Belgium into a French half and a Dutch half; Italy has just had a stormy dissolution of the ministry over the very serious question of taxes; Prussia has the old trouble of an ambitious minister at war with her people, and her Schleswig-Holstein indigestion; Austria, though doing very well in many respects, is far from easy in her Italian possessions. Altogether Europe is in a sufficiently unquiet state, and her danger is that if any one of these many difficulties should suddenly become great the storm would spread into every European country, and break up the whole present political system.

Napoleon's Dilemma in Mexico.

From the Herald.

The news from Europe by the Africa, arrived at Halifax on Thursday, points, though not very definitely, towards the solution of the Mexican difficulty. Probably the most important indication of the turn which events are about to take is the statement of the Paris *Presse* that Napoleon has sent a messenger to Mexico to arrange for the speedy withdrawal of the French troops. We are not informed whether there is still involved in such arrangement the apparently existing condition of a recognition of the Mexican empire by the United States Government. Positive assurances have been made by Drouyn de Lhuys that such are the only terms upon which the French Emperor will consent to recall his troops from Mexico, and Mr. Seward has already announced that those terms "seem to be impracticable."

The Mexican "dilemma" is now forming the subject of serious consideration in the French Corps Legislatif, and our Paris correspondent says that the opposition is divided upon the matter, one branch—the Republican wing—being disposed to throw no obstacle in the way of a withdrawal of the troops from Mexico, and permitting the Emperor to extricate himself decently from the trouble in which he has involved France. Perhaps they are prepared to give the Emperor rope enough and let him work his own way out of the difficulty or fall with it; the latter result probably being not objectionable to the republican wing of the opposition.

The London *Times*, which some time ago advocated the wisdom of Napoleon's withdrawing the troops, now endeavors to show that the dilemma which the French Emperor has reached is too painful to admit of such a solution. It argues that if he backs out he will be lost, by subjecting French arms to the charge of recoiling from a contemptible enemy; and if he holds on to his support of Maximilian he will be lost also through embarrassments arising from American resentment. This is very poor consolation. The *Times*, while congratulating itself that England had the discretion to retire from this Mexican intervention before it became too hot a subject, rubs it in unmercifully to Napoleon by reminding him that he is in "a most painful dilemma," from which there is no extrication.

Profits of the Coal Dealers.

From the Herald.

In tracing a long ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds of anthracite stove or egg coal from its native hills in Pennsylvania to the dealers' yards in this city, we find that its value increases in its transit somewhat as follows, starting at the low price of twenty-five cents:—

Worth in the mine	$0 25
Out of the mine	1 05
Prepared for use	1 85
In Philadelphia	8 00
At Elizabethport, N. J.	9 50
At the New York dock	10 25
At the retail yards	18 95

It will be seen that between the mines and Philadelphia its value is increased six dollars and fifteen cents, which amount is divided between the transportation companies and the dealers in that city, and that after it arrives at the New York docks it very unaccountably becomes enhanced in value nearly four dollars more. Perhaps somebody in the business can show a cause for this sudden increase.

At Last.

From the Tribune.

The Committee of Ways and Means yesterday reported to the House a bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the demand and early maturing indebtedness of the Government of the United States. This bill provides:—

First. That the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment; and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount and in such manner and at such rates as he may think advisable for lawful money of the United States; or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress; the proceeds thereof to be used only for retiring Treasury notes, or other obligations issued under any act of Congress. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt. Provided that the bonds which may be disposed of elsewhere than in the United States may be made payable, both principal and interest, in the coin and currency of the country in which they are made payable, but shall not bear a rate of interest exceeding five per centum per annum; and provided further, that the act to which to which this is an amendment shall continue in full force in all its provisions, except as modified by this act.

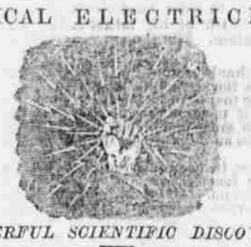
—This bill is simple but comprehensive; and we do not see how it could be improved. It is said that part of the Committee stood out to the last against the discretion to make a foreign loan; but as our securities in large amount already are and will continue to be held in Europe, this seems more nice than wise. We heartily wish these securities were all held at home; we wish our people were prepared to pay them off, or buy them up; but that is notoriously not the case; so what is to be gained by shutting our eyes to the most palpable facts? We are now paying six per cent. on mill ons which the holders would gladly exchange for long five per cents printed in their own language, and payable in their own cities, instead of in a foreign country; and why should we not save the difference? We cannot imagine.

The naked truth is that the opposition to this as to other provisions of the bill is impelled by hostility to resumption at all—that is, to an early resumption. Every one verbally admits that we must resume some time; but a good many have little operations unmatured whereby they hope to make their pile out of currency inflation—so they are irrepressible in devising pretexts and dodges for its indefinite maintenance. But for this, the above bill would promptly pass by a unanimous vote.

—And now let us entreat Congress to act decisively on this measure forthwith. Industry and business have too long awaited the issue. From nearly every city, we hear a complaint of the scarcity of dwellings; but who will erect houses when one that costs $1500 to build now, will be worth but a $1000 when we return to a par currency? Manifestly, the country should know what to depend upon forthwith. Rents are rising like balloons; office-holders are boring for higher salaries; farmers are asked wages which their crops will not pay if they have to be sold at specie prices; and there is anarchy on all hands, which only a return to national solvency can terminate. Gentlemen in Congress! be good enough to let the people know what they may depend upon with regard to the currency, and at the very earliest moment.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



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1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive system.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

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6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

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REFERENCES.—The diseases and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 915 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vancegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No 61 N. Third street; Colonel I. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

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FRESH PEACHES,

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COFFEE BROWNER,

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By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown. Instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

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On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way. **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

For sale by

HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

HYDE & TINGLEY,

No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,

1 6 stuthlmo PHILADELPHIA

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 29 smwd3m

PAPIER MACHE GOODS

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

BAKERS' AND FAMILY

FLOUR,

"Pride of the West." "Mussulman."
"Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice."
Lewistown." "Alternate."

BROOKE & PUGH

1 6 1mo Nos. 1781 and 1783 MARKET Street

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

GROCERS

AND

TEA DEALERS,

No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,

Have just received

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND AMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 15 6m

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELLER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES AND CORAL GOODS.

A large invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Watches of the best makers; and

FINE CORAL SETS,

To which the attention of those about purchasing is invited. Just received by

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

12 20 No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

RIGGS & BROTHER,

Chronometer,

Clock, and

Watchmakers,

No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,

5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smth1yrp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 1y No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

3 30 1y

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 31y

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

No. 808 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2021.

Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.

E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.).
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 1y No. 114 MARKET Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, it we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

1 1 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE

At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.

(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

(Masonic Hall), Phila.,

No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.

Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 29 1m

ANOTHER TEST

OF

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BALTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
1 1 No. 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 12

JAPANESE TEA.

EXTRA FIN DU JAPON,

THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED,

Put up originally for the French Market.

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

G. W. PITCHER,

FRAME

MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN

Photograph Albums,

BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,

Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.

CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.

808 CHESTNUT ST, 808

BROWN & MAGEE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

BAGS

RETICULES,

And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of

MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS

AND RETICULES,

FOR GENTS AND LADIES,

Of our own Manufacture, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 45 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,

No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 7 3m

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHILADELPHIA.—The very rapid and unprecedented expansion of our city must be as gratifying as it is surprising to every Philadelphian. Amid all the disparagements resulting from a prolonged war, and the consequent business and monetary derangements, she has grown apace—advancing until one suburb after another has been linked to the old municipality by lengthened streets.

Unlike New York, our city is unfettered by any natural limit. From the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill, the triangle gradually widens in a northerly direction, affording space to keep up its progressive growth in all coming time; and it is in the northern section we find the most marked improvements, extending east and west, presenting almost an even front, as field after field and old farms are swallowed up by splendid rows of houses and large manufactories. Where, but a few years ago, herds were growing and the yellow grain waving, ponderous business establishments are reared; the clatter of looms, the rattle of machinery, and the hum of labor salute the ear.

But one impetus is needed to reclaim the entire "Neck," and render the shores of both the Delaware and Schuylkill one continuous commercial avenue to the junction. Should our Navy Yard be removed to League Island, which is more than probable, a quarter of a century will find the entire southern portion of our city built up with handsome streets, and the old "Point House" will be looked upon with reverence as a relic of the past. We might add that the business and commercial *necessities* of Philadelphia demand the immediate removal of the Navy Yard to League Island. As it now stands, it is only a stumbling-block to the advancement of our city.

Another evidence of the rapid change going on in Philadelphia can be found in the increase of stores and business places, in localities which were formerly occupied by the dwellings of quiet and retired citizens. The western portions of Arch and Walnut, Chesnut and Market streets, are gradually becoming business marts; and many more of our north and south streets present squares of stores instead of private houses. The population is thus forced, step by step, to give up old houses in the city proper to business, and to seek the more beautiful and convenient residences of the suburbs. But they are amply repaid for the change.

Hundreds are now residing in Germantown, Manayunk, Frankford, Bridesburg, Darby, etc., who reach their stores as early, and their homes as late, as may be necessary to their business interests. Indeed, not a few have been driven by the expansion of population to seek the villages on the Jersey side of the river. It will be but a few years at most when all the towns named above will be united by compactly built up streets to the old city.

The increase in the commercial importance of Philadelphia, however, is a marked feature of her progress. The greatest obstacle, incident to cold weather, no longer impedes business. Ice-boats, innumerable steam-tugs, and ponderous ferry boats now keep the river open. This winter, with the thermometer 13 degrees below zero, navigation was but temporarily interrupted; and, if longer closed, we now have railroads on both the Delaware and New Jersey shores of the bay, which can afford immediate relief.

These facts seem to be fully appreciated by New York, if we are to judge from the persistence with which she attempts to cripple all improvements leading to Philadelphia, and her industrious efforts to divert projected railroads from us. When the capitalists of New York are content to increase the distance of a road for the purpose of avoiding Philadelphia, we may rest assured the growing prosperity and the increasing commercial and business importance of Philadelphia is just as well understood abroad as at home, and by none better than jealous Gotham.

TAXATION REFORMS.—The following is the substance of the draft of an act of Assembly to enlarge the powers and promote the usefulness of the Board of Revision of Taxes, which the City Councils last Thursday directed to be urged upon the members of the Legislature.

The first section provides that the Board of Revision shall exercise all powers heretofore conferred upon the Boards of Appeal and Revision of the city of Philadelphia; also, those conferred upon the Commissioners of said city, and the County Commissioners of the different counties of this Commonwealth, in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes within the county of Philadelphia, and the correction of all valuations and returns therefor; also, receive returns of assessors, procure assessment books, and cause the duplicates to be made; draw warrants for pay of assessors, and to have exclusive custody and control of all books relating to the assessment of taxes. The third section provides that the assessors shall make a second return of the value of all new buildings which shall have been finished, and deductions for destruction by fire, and not included in their previous return, on or before the first day of November in each year.

THE COST OF MARKETING.—Within the past few days beef has fallen two or three cents per pound. The wholesale prices of mutton have decreased considerably. The stock on hand is very large, more so than has been the case for several months. Pork continues about the same as last week, as does poultry and most of the vegetables. We give the following quotations for to-day:—

Meats—roast beef, ₱ lb	20@24
" corned beef, ₱ lb	12@16
" rump steaks, ₱ lb	20@24
" sirloin steaks, ₱ lb	28@32
Mutton, fore-quarter, ₱ lb	10@12
" hind " ₱ lb	12@16
" chops " ₱ lb	18@20
Onions, ₱ half peck	22@27
Pork, roasted and steak-, ₱ lb	18@20
" corned, ₱ lb	16@18
" hams, whole, ₱ lb	24@28
" hams, sliced ₱ lb	32@36
" shoulders, ₱ lb	16@20
Potatoes, white, ₱ half peck	22@28
" sweet	25@30
Sausages, ₱ lb	22@25
Sheep tongues, ₱ dozen	60@65

HIGHWAYMAN SHOT.—A few mornings since, as Mr. John Turner, a baker, was returning in his wagon from Chester, he was accosted by three highway robbers in a wagon on the Baltimore pike, about three miles below Gray's Ferry. One of the party got out and demanded money. He was asked how much he wanted. The robber replied $50. The other two robbers got out of their wagon, and one of them cocked a pistol and commanded Mr. Turner to "deliver his money." The baker said, "Put your pistol up, and I'll fight the whole three of you." The robbers became impatient, and one of them got on the iron step of the wagon. At this moment Mr. Turner shot him in the stomach. The robber groaned and fell. The horse of Mr. Turner was frightened at the report, and dashed up the road. One of the robbers fired at Mr. Turner; the ball passed through the wagon-cover, but he escaped. After daybreak a large blood-stain was discovered in the road where the scene had occurred.

IMMENSE PIECE OF MACHINERY.—The following is a description of the largest steam hammer in the United States, just made at Merrick & Sons' foundry, in this city, for the Boston Navy Yard:—There are four pieces of hammer sides, weighing 101,623 pounds; one cylinder of 22,500 pounds; one cylinder bottom of 7450 pounds; one bottom piece of anvil block of 31,500 pounds; top entablature of do. do. of 26,900 pounds; bit for anvil block of 5660 pounds; do. for cylinder of 4500 pounds; six cast-iron braces, all weighing 4500 pounds; fourteen do. do. washers of 6674 pounds weight; two base plates of 21,000 pounds; holding down bolts and pieces of bolts weighing 7919 pounds; and wrought-iron brace bolts, ladders, railing, and boxes of bolts, whose combined weight is 8994 pounds; making a grand total of 246,850 pounds, or about 123½ tons.

PRESENTATION.—Last evening Mr. James P. Webb, recently appointed on the detective force, was presented with a first-class revolver and badge, by a number of his friends, at the house of Mr. Samuel Peak, Sixth and Dickerson streets.

THE SEASON OF LENT.—Wednesday week being Ash Wednesday, and the beginning of the Lenten season, the following regulations are issued for the guidance of the faithful Catholics in this diocese. The ball of the Coterie Blanche Association, it will be seen, comes off on Ash-Wednesday eve, so that those Catholics or Episcopalians who attend, will have to get their "refreshments" before 12 o'clock, or go empty:—

1. All the faithful who have have completed their twenty-first year, unless legitimately dispensed, are bound to observe the fast of Lent.
2. They are to make one full meal a day, excepting Sundays.
3. The meal allowed on Fast days is not to be taken till about noon.
4. At that meal, if on any day permission should be granted for eating flesh, both flesh and fish are not to be used at the same time, even by way of sauce or condiment.
5. A small refreshment, commonly called *collation*, is allowed in the evening; no general rule as to the quantity of food permitted at this time is or can be made. But the practice of the most regular Christians is, never to let it exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal.
6. General usage has made it lawful to drink in the morning some liquid, as tea, coffee, or thin chocolate made with water.
7. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of hog's lard, instead of butter, in preparing fish, vegetables, etc.
8. The following persons are exempted from the obligation of fasting:—Young persons under twenty-one years of age, the sick, pregnant women, or those giving suck to infants, persons obliged to hard labor, and all who through weakness cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.
9. By dispensation, the use of flesh meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with the exception of the Saturday in Ember week, and the last four days of Lent.
10. Persons dispensed with the obligation of fasting are not bound by the restriction of using meat only at one meal, on days on which its use is granted by dispensation. Those who are obliged to fast are permitted to use meat only at one meal.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—The contest for the championship of Pennsylvania was resumed yesterday. The afternoon exercises opened with a trial of skill between P. Carme and Mr. Nelms, after which a contest game was played by Robert T. Ryall and H. W. Hewes; the score standing at the conclusion of the contest:—Ryall, 500; Hewes, 238. The former's highest runs being 172, 53, and 43; and the latter's highest 30, 34, and 30; average, 12·10. In the evening Messrs. Carme and Ryall played an exhibition game of 200 points, carom, Mr. Carme winning by 118 runs. Messrs. F. J. Plunket and John B. Bruce concluded the performances with a match game of 500 points; the former scored 500, and the latter 295; average, 13·30. The highest runs made by Mr. Plunket were 102, 84, and 90; Mr. Bruce, 44, 26, and 19.

THE GERMANTOWN MURDER—BERGER CONVICTED.—The trial of Christian Berger, charged with the murder of Miss Watt, at Germantown, was brought to a close yesterday. Messrs. John O'Byrne and Charles W. Brooke addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and the closing speech was made by District Attorney Mann. The jury were charged by Judge Allison, after which they retired to deliberate upon a verdict. They were out about half an hour, when they came into court with a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." The prisoner took the announcement as coolly as the immense throng of spectators who were present.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named Raymond Gutzesall had a hearing, charged with obtaining goods under false representations. He obtained about $81 worth of collars and cuffs from the Lockwood Manufacturing Company, by representing that he had been sent for the same by Messrs. H. Duhring & Co. The accused had been employed by the last-named firm about one year ago. He obtained goods from Messrs. F. S. Hovey & Brother, H. P. & C. R. Taylor, Erasmus C. Pratt, Brother & Co., and Hahn, Fernald & Wetherhold, in like manner. The prisoner was committed to answer.

ACCIDENTS.—Philip McDevitt, while at work yesterday on the bowsprit of a vessel at Port Richmond, fell upon the ice, broke one of his arms, and injured the other. Robert Squires, a miner, while at work in a mine in Carbon county, Pa., yesterday, had one of his legs broken by a piece of rock falling on him.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the "PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

LA COTERIE BLANCHE.

THIRD ANNUAL FANCY DRESS HOP,

AT

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

February 7, 1866.

SECURED SEATS

IN THE

FAMILY CIRCLE,

AND

TICKETS FOR THE AMPHITHEATRE

Can be obtained by the Subscribers for their friends on application to WILLIAM H. BELLOWS, Secretary, at No. 630 CHESNUT STREET, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. [2 1 3t

PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

THE SECOND CONCERT

OF THE SEASON WILL BE GIVEN IN

MUSICAL FUND HALL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1866,

When the Grand Oratorio of

ELIJAH

Will be performed.

The following Professional Talent have been engaged:
Miss M. H. ALEXANDER, Soprano.
Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY, Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York, Tenor.
Mr. J. F. RUDOLPHSEN, of Boston, Basso.
And the full GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, over thirty instruments, CHARLES SCHMITZ, Leader. With a Chorus of over two hundred and fifty voices.
The whole under the direction of

CARL SENTZ.

In order to allow all who wish to hear this magnificent Oratorio, the Directors have resolved to admit the public to the

GENERAL REHEARSAL,

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, February 8.

Those subscribers who wish to avoid the crowd on the night of concert, will have the privilege of using their Tickets at the Rehearsal.

This Oratorio will be gotten up superior to anything of the kind ever performed in this city. The platform will be enlarged, so as to accommodate the large Orchestra and Chorus.

Tickets for the Rehearsal.....50 cents.
" " Concert.....$1.

To be had at TRUMPLER'S, Seventh and Chesnut streets; LEE & WALKER'S, Chesnut street, above Seventh street; and at W. H. BONER'S, No. 11 South Chesnut street. 1 27 3t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
SATURDAY NIGHT GALA.
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE EVERY NIGHT.
BRILLIANT AND CROWDED AUDIENCES.
ENJOYING THREE HOURS OF FUN
CLARKE IN GREAT COMIC CHARACTERS.
CLARKE as.....Sam Jo
CLARKE as.....Tom Tiler
SATURDAY,
Commences with the laughable Farce of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Cousin Joe.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
After which Planche's Great Drama called
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Tom Tiller.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE
Don Leander.....Miss Effie Germon
Chairs secured three days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
A GREAT BILL. TRAGEDY AND DRAMA.
LAST NIGHT
OF
MISS JEAN HOSMER.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, February 3,
INGOMAR.
Parthenia.....Miss JEAN HOSMER
Supported by the Dual Company.
To conclude with the Thrilling Drama of
THE GOLDEN FARMER;
Or, Vet, Vot or Is?
Elizabeth.....Miss E. Price
The Golden Farmer.....E. L. Tilton
Jemmy Twitcher.....Stuart Robson
Old Mobb.....Mr. Wallis
MONDAY next, EMMA WALLER.
THE DUCHESS OF MALFI.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF W. F. WALLETT,
The Queen's Jester, Shakespearian Fool, and Citizen Clown, who will perform
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Also, the brilliant Artist,
MADLLE ZANFRETTA,
Last week of THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Comic Pantomime THE FRENCH SCHOOLMASTER.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SÆNGERBUND'S
GRAND CARNIVAL AND ANNUAL
MASK BALL
will take place
MONDAY, February 5, 1866.
MANAGERS:
Colonel Robert L. Orr, No. 631 Chesnut street.
Joseph D. Ellis, No. 322 S. Third street.
Colonel William Moore, No. 648 N. Fourth street.
Walker & Co., S. W. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets.
Fr. Fleishmann, No. 102 Arch street.
Fr. Schuenemann, Pa't. No. 611 N. Seventh street.
W. Fischer, No. 617 N. Fourth street.
L. Meyer, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Juniper streets.
W. Eisenlohr, No. 137 S. Tenth street.
F. & L. Ladner, North Military Hall.
Jg. Thorer, No. 202 N. Fourth street.
Chr. Mack, No. 212 S. Broad street.
Joseph Stoppacher, No. 531 Chesnut street.
Ch. Greiner, Sangerbund Hall, Nos. 411 and 413 Callowhill street.
The Managers have much pleasure in announcing this Great Festival of the Season. They offer to their patrons perfect gratification of all their senses in
GREAT PROCESSIONS,
FESTIVE SONGS,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES, Etc. Etc.
Two Grand Orchestras, supplied by Birgfeld will perform alternately, Dance and Promenade Music.
Tickets $3, admitting one gentleman and two ladies; additional ladies $1 each.
For full particulars, see circulars attached to each Ticket. (1 29 7t) THE COMMITTEE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL HOP
OF
LA COTERIE BLANCHE
WILL TAKE PLACE
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
February 7, 1866.
The Secretary, WILLIAM H. BELLOWS, will be at No. 630 CHESNUT Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., where those desiring to subscribe can do so—subject to the approval of the Association.
Persons having tickets, and wishing transfers made, must notify the Secretary, so that action can be taken thereon previous to February 3. 1 27 10t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—CORNER OF TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
SECOND WEEK. IMMENSE SUCCESS.
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS
BELL RINGERS.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, 35 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½.
Matinee admittance, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
1 2 C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Corgelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck aces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Lemonoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 2 15 1y

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEER-CHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates
Also, the celebrated
"CLOSE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Close Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan 10, 1866.
Sale of about one thousand (1000) tons of Navy SHOT and SHELL at the Forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1000) tons, more or less, of SHOT and SHELL thrown into the Forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.
Terms cash in Government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the Government.
1 27 16t H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY IRONDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON CITY, January 26, 1866.
There will be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction, at noon of the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., *by sample*, five hundred and three thousand (503,000) pounds of NAVY IRONDERS.
Term cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine at Ellis Island, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
1 29 9t H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES ETC. ETC.
Much of this Harness is new and inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes. Wholesale or Retail.
GREAT BARGAINS.
PUSKIN & CO.
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Deceased.—Letters Testamentary upon the said estate having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to
GEORGE J. RICHARDSON,
No. 1339 Pine Street.
JOHN B. OKIE,
No. 1430 Spruce Street
THOMAS WEBSTER,
No. 1434 Pine Street.
THOMAS SPARKS,
No. 121 Walnut Street.
RICHARD SMETHURST,
1 26 6t No. 250 S. Fourth Street

G. C. REUKAUF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,
11 14 6m PHILADELPHIA.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,
Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.
A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,
8 21 mths 6m 4p PHILADELPHIA.

SOMETHING NEW.
Smoking, Chess, and Reading Rooms Combined.
PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.
T. G. KORONY & Co.,
No. 1235 CHESNUT STREET.
TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS ALWAYS ON FILE.

Among which can be found:—	
Punch	Once-a-Week,
London Times (daily and weekly),	Athenæum,
London Illustrated,	Temple Bar,
Bell's Life,	Cornhill Magazine,
Manchester Clipper,	London Journal,
London Era,	Garden Laube,
London Society,	Kladderadatch,
London Orchestra,	Kolnische Zeitung,
Fun,	Harper's Monthly,
Northern Whig,	Leader,
	Army and Navy Journal.

LATEST RETURNS OF STOCKS. 1 27 mwsimrp

PATENT WIRE WORK,
FOR RAILING, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON,
1 18 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
26,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,153 Carriage Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
300 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE,
1 8 12 20 Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT TOOLS IN STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD,
NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866 the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling Stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining unsold at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if correct) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY,
1 16 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, February 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of—

Chairs,	285 Saddles,
Desks,	Whips,
Tables,	Portable Forges,
24 four horse Wagons,	Chisels,
68 two-horse Wagons,	Planes,
35 Carts,	Hammers,
2 Hearses,	Axes,
4 Spring Wagons,	Vises,
3 Ambulances,	Hose Carriages,
Wagon Bodies,	Hoes,
Wagon Wheels,	Shovels,
Chains,	Spades,
Blankets,	Kettles,
Bridles,	Mattocks,
Gum Buckets,	Bake Ovens,
Horse Collars,	Brooms,
Wagon Covers,	Tubs,
Horse Covers,	927 lbs. Castings,
932 sets Mule Harness,	12 476 lbs Scrap Iron,
33 sets Horse Harness,	3620 lbs Cast Iron,
207 sets Ambulance Harness,	22 697 lbs Wire Iron,
	762 lbs Rope, etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 25 11t Depot of Washington

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.
Sale of serviceable and unserviceable NAVY POWDERS,
at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon on the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:—

502,860	pounds,	serviceable.
7,877	"	condemned.
19,518	"	damaged.
4,048	"	compressed.
534,403		

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed. H. A. WISE,
1 22 mws t 3 14 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 22, 1866.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, *by sample*, five thousand barrels of NAVY POWDERS.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine at the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
1 24 wfmt2 14 Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.

200	General Operating Cases;	
25	Minor do	do
25	Exsecting and Trephining Cases;	
55	Post Mortem Cases, large;	
100	Dissecting Cases;	
200	Pocket Cases, two folds;	
250	do do	three folds;
150	Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve;	
350	Teeth Extracting Instruments;	
500	Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;	
1,000	Scarificators;	
12,000	Cupping Glasses and Fine;	
1,000	Trusses single and double;	
1,400	Scissors;	
5,000	Tourniquets, all patterns;	
1,500	Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;	
800	Sets splints, all sizes;	

Stethescopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, Etc., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets Etc Etc Etc.
A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

AT SAME PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY, February 14,
WILL BE SOLD, A STOCK OF NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of

140	copies	Gray's Anatomy;
50	do	Dunglison's Medical Dictionary;
250	do	Practice Medicine, Woods', Bennet's, Watson's, etc.;
50	do	Dalton's Physiology;
50	do	Virchow's Pathology;
150	do	Surgery—Gross, Erichson, Ferguson, etc.;
400	do	U. S. Dispensatory;
60	do	Beck's Jurisprudence;
50	do	Parrish's Pharmacy;
40	do	Therapeutics, Wood, and Stille;
200	do	Minor surgery;
575	do	Surgical Anatomy;
70	do	Chemistry, Fownes;
20	do	Webster's Dictionary, etc. etc etc.;
650	Blank Books,	4 quires Cap, bound;
1000	do	do small quarto;
325	do	do fine, whole bound;
500	Reams	Writing Paper, cap, letter, and note;
70	do	Writing Paper, assorted;
1000	Inkstands,	various patterns;
200,000	Envelopes,	assorted;
3000	Blank Books,	miscellaneous;
300	Portfolios;	
	Pencils, Pens, Ink, etc., etc., etc.	

Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.
The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.
Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers,
1 24 15t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—
400 Field, Siege, and Sea Coast Cannon; wrought and cast-iron, Smooth-bore and Rifled of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 Cast Iron Guns unfinished.
36 Mortars—Cast Iron—12-pounder, 24-pounder, 8-inch, and 10-inch.
28 326 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, Grape and Canister for Smooth-bore and Rifle Guns of Calibres varying from 10-pounder to 10-inch.
432 Breech-loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's," and "North's"—new and repaired.
340 Muskets and Rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.
564 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Calibre 54, new and repaired.
17 Smooth-bore Pistols—Calibre 54, new.
192 Breech-loading Carbines "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's," and "Starr's."
27 Rifles—"Henry's" and Spencer's."
1582 Muskets and Rifles—United States and Foreign manufacture of various

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

Valuing Property Taken for Public Use.

ALL questions that concern the people—all public questions, whether national or municipal—should be discussed by the press with special regard to truth. We wish to observe this rule in what we now propose to say with respect to the dispute which has arisen as to the value of the property that was selected and appropriated by the City Councils, under their ordinance of June 25, 1864, with a view to enlarge the Fairmount Park, and to preserve the purity of the water supplied from the Fairmount Works. At the meeting of Councils on the 25th ultimo, Mr. KING, of the Select Chamber, proposed to "repeal the ordinance providing for paying damages for taking the property at Landing avenue for public purposes." In support of his motion Mr. KING presented a statement which showed that certain properties, which had been assessed for taxation at a value of $50,000, were afterwards valued at $486,199 by the jury appointed to assess the damages which the owners of the property sustained by reason of its selection and appropriation by the city. This, certainly, on its face, and at the first blush, was a startling revelation, fitted to arouse, in no ordinary degree, the jealousy and indignation of every taxpayer who is not accustomed to look below the surface of affairs.

There can be no doubt that the enormous discrepancy between the different valuations of the same properties is surprising. And yet it would not be safe to say, in advance of further investigation, which of the several appraisements is most exact and reliable. Mr. BREWSTER, the City Solicitor, has determined to bring the whole matter before the proper court for careful revision; and there can be no doubt that the interests of the city and its taxpayers will be faithfully protected by him in the course of the examination. If the award is not right in its details, he will ask the Court to condemn it partially or altogether; and if the award should not be judicially confirmed, a new assessment will be ordered, and justice between all parties concerned eventually secured.

In a matter of this character, however, great discretion should be exercised. Passion and ignorance should be allowed no influence. Political prejudice and animosity, above all things, should be excluded. The people are only interested to have the truth ascertained. The law authorizes the City Government to take private property for public use on the condition that the owners of the property shall be paid a fair price for it. But how is that condition to be determined? Who shall decide what the just valuation of a certain property or properties, taken for public use, really is? We shall not pretend to answer this question just now. But there is one fact as to which every citizen may feel quite clear and positive in his mind, and that is, that the assessments of properties in this city for the purpose of taxation afford no reliable measure of their true value. It has long been notorious that the assessed value of real estate in Philadelphia, with a view to tax it for State and municipal purposes, is not its real value. It is not necessary just now to inquire why a property should be appraised below its actual value when it is to be taxed, and appraised above that figure when it is to be sold to the City Government for public use. It is enough for the present to know that this variation in valuation actually takes place, and that a piece of ground, improved or not improved, that is assessed for taxes at one price, may, in fact, be worth one hundred, three hundred, or even ten hundred per cent. more than that price. We know that this is so. There are familiar instances within our own knowledge, and the knowledge, also, of many of our readers, that will fully bear out the fact. Hence it follows that the assessment of real estate for taxation is not the just standard by which to ascertain its real value. Nor can those whose property is valued for the purpose of taxation be required to correct the assessment made by the officers elected by the people to perform that duty. Nor is any citizen likely to sell his property at the valuation put on it by the public assessor. If, then, the city wish to buy a particular tract of ground for public use, it need not be amazed if a jury of intelligent and honest men appraise it far above the valuation at which it was assessed for taxes.

But there is another fact worth consideration in this connection. When a property is assessed for taxation, its own intrinsic value only is counted. When it is taken for public use, the business of the proprietor, who is turned out of occupation, must be embraced in the estimate. A barren lot, open and unused, may be worth so much a foot. But the same space of earth occupied by the owner in the prosecution of a profitable business, can only be fairly valued, when it is to be turned into a public park, by taking into the appraisement the "good-will" of the position, and its peculiar advantages for the private uses for which it has been employed. Considerations of this kind are not regarded by the men who assess real estate for taxation. But they must be respected by a jury appointed to estimate damages which the owners of properties will sustain when they are taken for public use.

It is, nevertheless, certain, that all real estate in the city should be taxed at its actual value—that is to say, at the value for which its owners would sell it, either to private purchasers or to the Government. The proprietors should be made to pay a tax on their property proportionate to the price which they would demand for it if sold privately and at their own option. This should be the criterion of the assessment for taxation, whenever the fact can be discovered. It is not, however, possible, in a majority of cases, to find out what precise value a man puts on his property, or what he would freely sell it for. Yet, we are not quite sure that when the owner of the real estate wilfully allows it to be assessed for years at a certain price, for taxes he should not be held to that price whenever the public chooses to take the ground at the valuation on which he has consented to have it appraised for taxation.

In the particular case under consideration, the proper court will determine whether the property in question was or was not rightly valued by the jurors appointed to assess the damages sustained by the owners in having it taken from them for public use. In the meanwhile, the tax-payers of the city can suffer no harm, and the Councils may safely defer all action in the matter.

Parliamentary Politeness—The Necessity of Congressional Courtesy.

FROM time immemorial a certain deferential usage has prevailed in all deliberative bodies—a mutual courtesy has been ostentatiously displayed, which has never been abandoned, even when personal and party feeling ran highest. At the time of the framers of our Constitution, a spirit of party rancor was as strong as it is to-day; but that inherent good breeding, that natural sense of what is due by a gentleman to himself, prevented an exhibition of that scurrilous personality which has of late years, from time to time, appeared in the House of Representatives. The bitterest invectives of JOHN RANDOLPH were always clothed with all the official titles of those who were writhing under his sarcastic lash. Throughout the whole of the stormy sessions in the earliest portion of the century, when the Federalists were called Monarchists, and the Democrats Jacobins, when HAMILTON, BURR, and JEFFERSON measured swords in wordy conflict, there will not be found applied to each other one term half so disrespectful, one epithet half so ungentlemanly, as those which were used by Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS in his remarks on his Excellency the President of the United States.

Then it was a recognized maxim that courtesy did not detract from argument, and that vituperation would neither strengthen a weak nor make forcible a pointless oration. The tone and language adopted by the leader of the House of Representatives towards the President of the United States, must merit the severest condemnation of every right-minded citizen. We care not what may have been Mr. JOHNSON'S views—what might be his principles, or how radically wrong might have been his policy, he is nevertheless the Chief Executive of the nation, the official superior of all Americans, the head and representative of the land. It matters not whether we agree with him or disagree; whether Mr. STEVENS believed him a traitor, or worshipped him as a demi-god; under all circumstances, he is entitled by right of his position to the respectful attention and courteous deference of every man, whether foreign or native-born. Did it strike Mr. STEVENS that he added force to his style when he termed the President "that man at the end of the avenue?" Did he think that he refuted all the doctrines of his Excellency when he remarked that Mr. JOHNSON "had spoken when unasked," and that he "was doubly grateful for an opinion when it was not needed?"

We believe that all Americans will join us in considering that, had Mr. STEVENS shown a courtesy, an even ultra deference, his remarks would have been much more effective, and his character much more elevated, than when he descended into the pit of ribaldry and abused his Excellency with a vim that would have done honor to a fishmonger of Billingsgate. A gentleman holding the high official post of Mr. STEVENS should weigh well his words, and think of the effect they will have upon the ears of foreign powers. How will it sound for such an address as his to go abroad and be read by the enemies of our land on the Continent? With what scorn will they view this destruction of the wall of decency; this overthrow of all the barriers of conventional politeness! Well may we be subjected to ridicule when a leader in the land so far sacrifices his good sense, his propriety, to his passion, as to speak of the highest person in our country as though he were a miserable lobbyist, or an ignorant and subservient pot-house politician. We regret most keenly this disgraceful tone, this language so at variance with the demands of the commonest amenities of life. For come what may, be the President guilty of the violation of every command in the Decalogue, it is certainly inappropriate to address him with any other than his official title. It is the office, not the man; and when any Congressman so far demeans himself as to permit his tongue to speak in the language of Mr. STEVENS, he forgets what is due to his own self-respect, as much as he does that deference which is the right of the Chief Executive of America.

A MORBID SPIRIT of epidemic crime is being cultivated among our community, and hundreds of our citizens are being fascinated by the hideous deed of the most atrocious of our murderers. We say fascinated—charmed, spell bound with the horrible details. To see the crowds of young men who stand gazing and gloating over the trial of this man BERGER—to see scores of young women thronging round the doors and listening on tiptoe to catch the recital of all the harrowing incidents, is to furnish a clue for the detection of future murderers, to see a collection of candidates for criminal honors. It is a fact, proved by the records of history, that whenever a great crime startles a community, a sort of maniacal epidemic seizes the people. The murder of BOLINGBROKE by FLETCHER was followed by an extraordinary period of homicides. The death of WILLIAM of Orange was succeeded by a series of unprecedented crimes, while the additions to the insane asylums testify that the deleterious effect of the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN extended far beyond his own death. So also we fear it will be with the WAIT murder. And should such an evil befall our city as an epidemic of crimes the cause can be found in the gaping crowds who look upon BERGER as a hero, horrible indeed, yet majestic in the magnitude of his crime.

THE ELECTION OF HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.—A recent telegram from Georgia announces that the Legislature of that State elected ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS United States Senator, that Mr. STEPHENS declined, and that HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON has been elected for the place. Likewise, that Mr. JOHNSON has signified his acceptance of the post. We admire the spirit that dictated the refusal of Mr. STEPHENS. One who has been as deeply engaged in the plot of treason as he has, is surely in the right in refusing to accept a position of trust and honor under the Government whose existence he jeopardized. Yet if there is one of the leaders of the Rebellion for whom we have both a sympathy and a respect, that man is ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. We do not quote the fact that he was dragged into the vortex of treason against his conscience and his sense, as any excuse for his fault, but the honest, manly course he pursued previous to the war, and the love of Union which has continually displayed itself while the struggle continued, shows that if there was a Southern leader who could with propriety reoccupy a United States office, that leader was Mr. STEPHENS. That he has declined adds but another evidence to secure for him the sympathy of those who were his bitter denouncers and are to-day his conquerors.

We wish as much could be said of HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, a defeated candidate for the post of Vice President on the ticket with the lamented DOUGLAS—his record is not a clear one. He has been a passive, though not less willing tool in the hands of the Southern chiefs. And now he comes back and asks readmission to the Senate as one of its equally honored members. One by one are the old names, the names of those who have perjured themselves in the cause of treason, who have violated their oaths, and left the Senate with scorn and curses, appearing upon the roll of members demanding admission. Should this keep on we will soon have the same faces in the old seats, and the gentlemen from Georgia will again fill the Chamber with their invective against the Senator from Massachusetts. The very men who arose, and with scoff and contempt left the body, will return to it and be welcomed as brothers. The man who turned his back upon ANDREW JOHNSON in scorn, and termed him a traitor to the South, will soon reappear, and defeated Rebels will be rewarded as honored Senators of the nation. Would that we had a CICERO to scourge these CATALINES with his philippics out of the Capitol, and show to all how foul a thing is an insolent, audacious, yet defeated traitor.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Germantown Murder—Conviction of Christian Berger—Sentence of Death.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—Commonwealth vs. Christian Berger. The trial of this case was concluded last evening, and at about half-past 7 o'clock the case was given to the jury, under the charge of the Court, by Judge Allison. They were out some thirty minutes, when they came in with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Berger did not seem at all affected or moved by this verdict, which he evidently expected, and after its announcement quietly resumed his seat.

William Brooke, one of his counsel, made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, for reasons to be filed.

This morning the reasons for a new trial were submitted to the Court without argument, whereupon Judge Allison, after consultation with his colleague, Judge Ludlow, said that the reasons thus submitted presented nothing new, or that had not been argued and pressed upon by the Court upon the trial, except, perhaps, the point raised as to the right of the District Attorney to challenge peremptorily a juror after he had been accepted by the prisoner, and had taken his seat in the box, but before he had been sworn.

Under the ruling of the Supreme Court, in the case of McFadden, it was held that a juror was not empannelled until he had first been sworn, and under that ruling and the recent Act of Assembly upon the subject, the Court was of the opinion that the District Attorney had the right to discharge the jurors as he had done.

For these and other reasons, which the learned Judge gave, he said the Court would overrule the motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial.

District Attorney Mann then said:—

May it please your Honors—On the 17th day of January, 1866, the prisoner, Christian Berger, was indicted for the murder of Mary L. Watts, which crime had been committed on the 6th of January, 1866. To this indictment the prisoner pleaded not guilty. On the 2d day of February, 1866, a verdict was rendered against him on said indictment of guilty of murder of the first degree. I now move the Court that the sentence which the law of this Commonwealth affixes to this crime be passed upon the prisoner.

The prisoner was here directed by the clerk, Mr. Moore, to stand up. In answer to the usual formal question, whether he had anything to say why sentence of the law should not be passed, Berger said, "I have nothing to say."

Judge Allison then referred to the circumstances of the case as developed upon the trial, which could have left no doubt on the minds of the jury of the guilt of the prisoner, as they had left none in the minds of the Court, and also to the zeal, fidelity, and marked ability displayed by his counsel in his defense, the patience with which the jury had listened to the case.

Judges Allison and Ludlow then arose, when Judge Allison proceeded to pronounce sentence in the following words:—

The sentence of the Court is, that Christian Berger, the prisoner at the bar, be taken hence to the Philadelphia County Prison from whence he came, and from thence that he be taken to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck until he be dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

During the remarks of the Judge and the imposition of the judgment of the law Berger stood motionless, gazing fixedly at his Honor, and betraying no emotion. At the concluding words—"And may God have mercy on your soul"—he closed his eyes, slightly inclined his head to the Court, and sat down.

He was soon after removed to prison, and the crowd which had filled the court-room rapidly dispersed.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE POOR.—PROF. BARNHARD will preach To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L. (Dr. Shepherd's), BUTTONWOOD Street above Fifth, after which a collection will be taken to aid the Home Missionary Society in its mission to the poor.

THOMAS T. JASON,
Chairman Committee on Public Meetings.

A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Presbyterian Church corner of SINT and WHARTON Streets, To-morrow evening, at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. Messrs. CUNNINGHAM, HARBAUGH, VANSKEEK, MORRIS, and others. Teaching by Rev. J. GARLAND HAMNER at 10½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, PHILADELPHIA, below Broad.—Morning Sermon to Young Men will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. RICHARD, on Sunday evening. Subject—"Pontius Pilate; or, Principle Sacrificed on the Altar of Policy."

CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN street, near Sixteenth street.—Services on Sunday 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor Rev. S. R. GIESEY. Subject in the Evening.—A continuation of the sermons on "Elijah and his Times."

SALEM METHODIST PROTESTANT Church OTTER Street below Front.—Sermon to the Wilbur Penn Rose Company to-morrow at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. CHARLTON. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

"THE WHITE STONE AND NEW Name."—Rev. R. A. MALLORY to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. Children's church at 3½ P. M. Cedar Street Presbyterian Church, SOUTH Street, below Twelfth.

REV. J. B. SIMMONS WILL PREACH in Green Hill Hall, southeast corner of SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets To-morrow A Sermon, at quarter-past 3 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—SABBATH, 4th inst. Rev. T. T. TASKER at 10½ A. M.; Professor WILLIAM L. BOSWELL at 7½ P. M. Opening of the New Organ.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held in UNION M. E. CHURCH and LECTURE-ROOM every evening during the week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, BY REV. JAS. M. CROWELL, D. D., Sabbath Morning at 10½ o'clock, at Seventh Presbyterian Church, BROAD Street, north of Chesnut. All are welcome.

LOGAN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWENTIETH and VINE Streets.—Preaching To-morrow Morning, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. ALEXANDER HUBERTON.

REV. T. T. TASKER WILL PREACH in the SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH at 10½ To-morrow morning; Rev. D. H. BOWEN at 7½ P. M.

MARINERS' PRESBYTERIAN Church, Rev. C. H. EWING, Pastor.—Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., in the HOPE HOSE HALL, FINE, west of Second street.

EMERY M. E. CHURCH.—REVIVAL still continues. Sabbath service. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Communion at 3 P. M. Rev. J. W. BARNHART at 7 P. M.

HEDDING.—REV. MR. GRANT, 10½. Sacrament, 3. Rev. A. MANSHIP, 7½. Young Men, 6, his (Saturday) Evening, all members and friends invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and Fitzwater Streets.—Preaching To-morrow, by Rev. H. B. TOWNSEND, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

"NO GREATER JOY."—SERMON BY T. H. STOCKTON, ELEVENTH and WOOD, SABBATH 3½ P. M.

FATHER HUNT WILL PREACH IN UNION HALL To-morrow at 3½ o'clock—RIDGE Avenue and NOBLE Streets. Seats free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE NON-COMMISSIONED officers and privates of Company E, 7th U. S. V. V., the following resolutions were passed and adopted.—

Whereas The Government of the United States has promised to us, through United States authorized recruiting officers, on date of enlistment Henry (16) or Spencer (7) shooter rifles, to be retained by the men on expiration of time of service, and we were deprived of those arms by a decision of the General-in-Chief, and confined to Springfield rifle now in our possession while every regiment in the 1st Army Corps are armed with the promised arm—

Resolved That we, the enlisted men of Company E, 7th U. S. V. V., would have been proud to take to our homes the above arm as a valuable and dear testimonial of four years of hard and faithful service in the field, and more so we would consider them as just consideration on the part of the Government of the United States, recognizing our former hard service connected with unsurpassed hardship and endurance.

Resolved That we therefore the enlisted men of Company E, 7th U. S. V. V., respectfully tender these Guns, through the honorable Secretary of War, to the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That we hope that the above arms may be retained by the Government of the United States for future use, and be placed in the hands of those who will be found more worthy of upholding the dignity of the country, and defending the Star Spangled Banner with more success and honor than the Veterans of the 7th Regiment, 1st Army Corps, comprising nearly every regiment of the Army of the Potomac, and Sherman's Grand Army.

JOHN J. JEFFRIES, Chairman.
JAMES F. LEARY,
JACOB GUY,
HENRY A. BAKER,
} Committee.

JOSEPH D. HOWARD, Secretary, Company E, 7th U. S. V. V.

New York Herald, Baltimore American, and Washington Chronicle please copy. 1t

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—LET US NOT be compelled to turn away the hungry, cold, half-clad soldier's widow and orphan, or him who fought and bled for us without some aid.

Citizens of Philadelphia—Americans!—Shall you allow this thing to be? Let it never have been written—may I never see the day when I shall have to say to the hungry soldier, or the hungry widow and children of our soldiers "There is nothing to give you."

The following Supervisory Committee will have "City Pastor's" work under their direction and supervision, audit his accounts, and satisfy the public in regard to the whole work.

Ex-Governor POLLOCK,
MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia,
Hon. HENRY D. MOORE,
JAMES B. ORNE, Esq.

Contributions can be left with any of these gentlemen.

Contributions of money and coal should be sent to "City Pastor," Superintendent of Immediate Aid for Soldiers' Families, No. 1341 LOMBARD Street, Philadelphia. Contributions of clothing and food to Mrs. "City Pastor," Superintendent of Clothing Department.

Miss H. MOONEY, Visitor and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution.

Applications for aid attended to every afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock. Applicants if possible, will come recommended as worthy and needy. 2 3 sw 8t*

HAVE YOU SEEN GOULD'S NEW Store, Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street? It is the largest and handsomest Furniture Store in the city. We understand that Gould's purpose is to sell at about cost for the first year so now is the time for those purchasing Furniture. They have a splendid stock of the best make from the lowest to the highest price, and will be open to sell on MONDAY, February 5th.

GOULD & CO'S Union Furniture Depots, Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street and corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets, which has long been known as the cheapest and best place to buy furniture. 1t 2 3

A MEETING OF THE BEACON OIL COMPANY will be held on FRIDAY the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in the second story of the Girard Bank, north side, to consider the expediency of diminishing the Capital Stock of said Company to forty-five thousand dollars.

T. J. ELLIOTT,
C. A. WALBORN,
E. R. MEYERS,
J. GATES,
S. P. HANCOCK.
} Directors.

2 2 10 17 23*

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, General CARL SCHURZ, Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER, Prof. W. H. DAY, and Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, will speak at CONCERT HALL, upon National Topics, February 8th, 15th, and 22d, and March 1st, 8th, and 15th.

Tickets for the Course, $1 50. Single admission, 25 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut streets, and at the door. 2 2 3t*

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET.

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States.

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1t2

WE HAVE ADMITTED MR. A. T. FOX to an interest in our firm, from January 1, 1866.

2 1 6t*] CASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND SMITH,
1 30 25t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets,
JANUARY 20, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a further instalment of Five Dollars per share on each share of the capital stock of the Company be called in, payable on or before February 6, 1866.

Instalments are payable at this office between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
1 23 tuth6t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.

A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.
1 26 t 2 13

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW ERA OIL, LUMBER, AND MINING COMPANY, OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT PETROLEUM COMPANY, AND OF THE CHARTER OAK PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the office of the three Companies, No. 42 SOUTH THIRD STREET, On TUESDAY, February 13, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. W. DEMING,
1t* Secretary.

CARD.—VERY LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HARDWARE, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, Ship and Trace Chains, Horse Shoes, Nail Rods, Axes, Shovels and Spades, Nails, Etc. BY ORDER OF UNDERWRITERS.

C. C. MACKEY, auctioneer, will shortly sell, by auction, the whole of the extensive stock insured for $100,000, remaining from the late fire at Messrs. Biddles' store, No. 131 Market street.

The day of sale will be duly announced in a future advertisement and full particulars furnished in printed catalogues. 2 2 3t 4p

GAME.—THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME hereby give notice to all persons, and particularly to Hotel and Restaurant Keepers and Dealers in Game, that the law will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st day of February, 1866. Any information of a violation of the law reported to our Solicitor, WARDALE G. McALLISTER, No. 302 WALNUT street, will be promptly attended to.

H. B. TATHAM, President.
JAMES B. CHANDLER, Secretary, No. 608 S. WHARVES.
2 1 thstu2w No. 396 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (clear of taxes) upon their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of February 1866, at the Company's Office, No. 324 south DELAWARE Avenue. Fractions paid in scrip.

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, January 20, 1866. 1 12 tuths10t

MANUFACTURERS EXPERIENCE NO regret in having ordered from HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS, No. 420 CHESNUT Street.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 FAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, or four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
7 17 1y

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Damaged Stock Closing Out
Slightly Damaged EXTREMELY LOW.
PERRY & CO.'S

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.
THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.
TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.
RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
DYOTT & CO.,
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.
JAYNE, PALMER & CO.,
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19 5 tuths3m Philadelphia.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Warerooms No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the designated Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been instructed to discontinue, on and after the 1st of February next ensuing, receiving deposits for Temporary Loan at six per cent. interest.

They have been instructed to receive such deposits in lawful money, on and after that date, at five per cent. interest, payable on ten days' notice after thirty days from date of deposit.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
2 1 3t SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LOST BRIDE!
THE LOST BRIDE!

T. S. ARTHUR'S NEW BOOK
IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT STREET, Philada.

THE LOST BRIDE
By T. S. ARTHUR.

Author of "Love in a Cottage," "Love in High Life," etc. Complete in one large octavo volume. Price Fifty Cents.

We also publish this day, a new and beautiful edition of all of T. S. Arthur's celebrated works, each one being printed on fine paper done up in brown covers in uniform style with "The Lost Bride." Price Fifty Cents each. The following are their names:—

The Lost Bride	50	Trial and Triumph	50
The Two Brides	50	The Divorced Wife	50
Love in a Cottage	50	Pride and Prudence	50
Love in High Life	50	Agnes or the Possessed	50
Year after Marriage	50	Luke Sanford	50
The Lady at Home	50	The Banker's Wife	50
Cecelia Howard	50	The Two Merchants	50
Orphan Children	50	The Iron Rule	50
Debtor's Daughter	50	Insubordination, or the	
Mary Morton	50	Shoemaker's Daughters	50

The following works, by T. S. Arthur are new editions, and are issued in large duodecimo volumes:—

LIZZIE GLENN; or, The Trials of a Seamstress.
SIX NIGHTS WITH THE WASHINGTONIANS, Illustrated. Price $1 50 each in paper cover, or $2 each in cloth.

PETERSONS' NEW BOOKS, JUST READY.

NED MUSGRAVE; or, The Most Unfortunate Man in the World. By Theodore Hook. Price 75 cents.
A LIGHT AND A DARK CHRISTMAS. By Mrs. H. Wood. Printed from the author's advanced proof-sheets. Price 25 cents.
CORA BELMONT; or, The Sincere Lover. A Free Story of the Heart. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.
THE TWINS AND HEART. By M. F. Tupper. Complete in one large octavo volume. Price 75 cents.
THE CROCK OF GOLD. By M. F. Tupper. Complete in one large octavo volume. Price 75 cents.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By Charles Dickens. With all the author's illustrations, forty in number. Price $1 in paper, or $2 50 in cloth; or, in two volumes, cloth, with tinted illustrations, $4.
ROANOKE; or, Where is Utopia? A thrilling novel of Southern Life. By C. H. Wiley. Illustrated. 75 cents.
LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF GENERAL SHERIDAN, the Hero of the Shenandoah Valley. By Rev. Charles W. Denison, late Chaplain in United States Army. Illustrated. Price 75 cents in paper, or $1 in cloth.
THE LOST WILL. By Mrs. Wood. Price 50 cents.
RED COURT FARM. By Mrs. Wood. Price 75 cents.

Copies of any or all of the above popular books will be sent to any one, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Address all orders to the publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

And they will receive prompt attention. 1t 4p

60 PER CENT.
DIVIDEND
TO BE PAID DURING 1866,
BY THE
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. will be PAID during the year beginning February next. Those who have paid their premiums in cash receive SIXTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND in cash; those who have paid their premiums in cash and note receive the extra dividend in cash, amounting to TWENTY PER CENT. of the cash part of their premiums in ADDITION TO THE USUAL DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.

The condition of the Company is such that the interest on the undivided surplus will fully replace the extra dividend, so that a dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. is possible for a SERIES OF YEARS.

This Company is the largest and most prosperous Life Insurance Company in the world.

WALTER H. TILDEN, Agent,
No. 404 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 27 6ths 3t4p

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg.

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 36 S. THIRD STREET
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

JOSEPH A. SEFFARLEN,
AGENT FOR
COTTON LAPS,
No. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 1 1m4p

HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.
Best in the city, at reduced prices, at
FLAHERTY'S, No. 837 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite the Continental.
Notice.—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1m4p

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET. 1 17 4p

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

CHARGES OF INCENDIARISM.—About the sixteenth of May last, a large barn belonging to a Mr. Hatch, situated near the mouth of Cooper's Creek was destroyed by fire, which was the commencement of the frequent acts of incendiarism which subsequently followed. A number of barns and stables, with out-houses, &c., were rapidly fired afterwards, and the citizens became excited and alarmed for the safety of their property. Despite the vigilance of the officers to detect the perpetrators of these incendiary acts, their labors were for a long time unavailing, until at last circumstances occurred which strongly implicated a lad named John Beck, who was taken into custody and held to answer. On Thursday he was tried and convicted of the crime of setting fire to Mr. Hatch's barn. Immediately on conviction he turned State's evidence, and made a statement, under oath, implicating other boys with him in the transaction, some of whom were immediately arrested. Whether they are guilty or innocent remains to be proved. At all events it is a serious business, requiring the most careful investigation, and from the just and candid proceedings of the Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Jenkins, full justice will be awarded to the persons charged as accessories to these wicked acts of incendiarism.

PHILOTECHNIC EXAMINATION.—On Thursday evening last the monthly examination of the Philotechnic Institute came off in the large building used for the purpose, on Cooper street, below Second. The exercises were of a most interesting character, and fully convinced the large audience present of the utility of the Pantographic System of teaching. Professor Burns, the Principal of the Institute, has labored for some years, with remarkable industry, to introduce this new mode of teaching; and the success he has achieved in Camden, as evidenced by the proficiency of his pupils on Thursday night, indicates the speedy adoption of his system throughout the country.

Small boys from six to ten years of age are taught the rudiments of classical languages, and not a few of the sciences, as well as other useful branches, which have always been considered beyond the comprehension of children. The pictures and illustrations which accompany the lessons serve to familiarize the scholar with the subject, and to deeply impress the memory. This blends amusement with instruction, and affords a pleasant relief from the monotony of the old system.

THE SKATING PARKS.—These parks are now in excellent skating condition, and the lovers of that sport avail themselves of its present advantages in vast numbers.

ARRESTED.—Yesterday a man named Stratton was arrested and committed on a charge of having stolen a pair of boots.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

SCENES AT THE CITY PASTOR'S.—Yesterday afternoon, moved by a desire to observe and personally inspect the means and methods by which Rev. Mr. McElwee, so well known as the "City Pastor," was enabled to furnish relief to the many families who are left in destitute circumstances by the casualties of war, we visited him at his residence, in Lombard street, near Broad, and found him actively engaged in the discharge of his charitable duty. The parlor into which we were ushered was fitted up plainly but with great neatness. In the centre of the room, seated at a table, we found the City Pastor examining the recommendations and vouchers of the various applicants. Directly opposite sat Miss H. Mooney, a bright-eyed and cherry-cheeked girl, who has devoted her young life to the great work of assisting the widows and children of those who have lost life and health in defense of their country. It is her duty to take the names and residences of all persons who apply for assistance, and furnish the information to certain benevolent ladies who spend a portion of their time in hunting up needy families whose circumstances require instant relief. The excellent wife of the "City Pastor" was busily engaged in distributing articles of clothing to those who seemed to require this kind of assistance.

Mr. McElwee has introduced a system into his operations which has proved a great saving of time and labor. Each person desiring aid makes application at the depot of supplies, directly opposite to the residence of the pastor, and are furnished with a card numbered. They are all heard in their turn; their names registered, and orders made out to suit their individual cases. As a general rule, they are furnished with the simple necessaries of life, such as flour, meal, potatoes, beef, mutton, turnips, cabbages, sausage, and tea and coffee and sugar. When sickness exists in the family, corn starch, farina, barley, and other delicacies are provided. Nothing but clothing is distributed from Mr. McElwee's house, and that entire department is in charge of his wife. In the few moments' conversation we had with her, she informed us that she had furnished 7000 pieces of clothing to destitute families, during the past six weeks, and that she could easily dispose of as much more.

There are thousands of families in this city who have cast-off raiment in their closets, rotting and failing a prey to the ravages of the moth and the spider, which, if sent to Mrs. McElwee, would serve to protect some soldier's widow or orphan from the pitiless blasts of winter. She intimated that she was in great want of children's shoes, constant application being made for these articles. How many abraded, but not worn-out shoes are thrown aside every day by the wealthy, that could be profitably used by the poor orphans of our defenders, the patter of whose little feet on uncarpeted floors chants a sad requiem to the brave father or brother to whom they looked for comfort, support, and perhaps luxury!

May we not ask of those who desire to be charitable to make up packages of the debris, and send them to Mrs. McElwee in such abundant quantities that her rooms will not be able to contain the stores?

But these are not the only things that are needed for distribution among the poor and wretched. Constant supplies of edibles of a substantial character are of essential importance. One benevolent farmer from an adjacent county last week delivered at Mr. McElwee's door 32 bushels of potatoes, 450 pounds of meal, 8 bushels of turnips, 20 pounds of sausage and scrapple, and 16 quarts of Lima beans. God only knows how many hungry mouths this great benefaction has filled. Are there any other comfortable farmers that are willing to follow so excellent an example?

As we sat yesterday afternoon listening to the sad story of grief poured eloquently forth by tremulous lips and tearful eyes, we could not but wish that persons of means would spend one leisure hour in the parlor of the City Pastor. One request almost universally made was for coal, and the saddest thing of all was that Mr. McElwee was obliged to refuse, from the fact that not a single pound was at his disposal. The coal merchants of Philadelphia could not do a more benevolent act than to furnish an ample supply of fuel to this charity, as there are thousands of worthy women and children pinched by cold in this inclement season of the year. We believe that it is only necessary to mention this fact to secure attention to it.

It would not be difficult to crowd our columns with the incidents of our visit. But we refrain for the present. One thing occurred which we cannot resist stating. An old grey-haired gentleman happened to drop in, apparently with no particular object in view, but was politely invited to be seated. A plainly dressed lady in widow's weeds was making her statement. Her husband had been captured at Fair Oaks and taken to the den at Andersonville, where he expired from actual starvation. There was no ostentatious display in her manner, but an unbidden tear stole down her cheek as memory carried her back to the blissful past. It was not the only tear in the room. After stating her case and adding that she had a sick child at home, and not a lump of coal in the house, the old gentleman reached out an apparently well-filled pocket book and laid a roll of bank bills before the City Pastor, gave his initial, and retired, with eyes swimming in tears. We know not who he was, or how much he gave, but we are quite sure that he was lending to the Lord.

We are satisfied that Mr. McElwee is engaged in a great work, and, almost alone, is bringing joy to many afflicted households. All we have to say in regard to the matter is to those who desire to do good, go and see. Take no one's word for it. Drop in at some opportune moment, and be your own judge; and if so, drop a mite for the benefit of those who suffer on account of losses which have gained us our all.

AN EXCITING CHASE.—Yesterday one of the Fifteenth Ward police officers went to the residence of a colored man named Henry Gahn, residing in a court at Fifteenth and Parrish streets, for the purpose of arresting him upon a charge of assault and battery. The officer went to the front door while the defendant slipped out through the basement. The fugitive jumped over the fences of several yards, closely followed by an officer, and finally he crept through an opening in one fence. The opening was too narrow for the officer to pass through, and the fugitive thus gained considerable start in the chase. The street was finally reached, and a large crowd started with the police after the darkey. The latter was grabbed by a citizen, but with a terrible blow with his fist the fugitive levelled his pursuer to the ground. At Eleventh and Girard avenue one of the Twentieth Ward officers was standing when Gahn passed. He was seized and safely lodged in the lock-up.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—This morning Martin Evers and Hugh Weir was charged before Alderman Hutchinson with highway robbery. It seems that about half-past 7 o'clock last night an old man, named Thompson, fell on the ice at Seventeenth and Coates streets. A couple of young ladies, who were passing, called the attention of the two defendants to the fact. They hastened to assist the old man; one of them raised him to his feet, when the other knocked him down, jumped on him, and attempted to rifle his pockets. A girl who was passing gave the alarm, and the prisoners were arrested. Previous to committing this out, rage they had robbed a soldier, and had also stopped a horse and wagon, pulled the driver out and beat him severely. All this happened in the same neighborhood. The defendants were identified at the hearing this morning, and were committed to answer.

MUSIC.—We have received from Reed Meyer, No. 722 Arch street, the following pieces of popular music:—"Loved One, I Cannot Forget Thee," by Annie Hildreth; "Village Bells Waltz," by J. Knecht; "Woodside Schottische," by Grobel; "Sweet Thoughts," Fantasie by Atslaer; "Fire Gallop," by Grobel; "The Soldier's Dream of Home," by Felix Shelling; "Œuvres pour Piano," by J. Knecht; "Reverie Polka Redowa," by Russell J. Eaton. They are all admirable in conception, and indicate a growing appreciation of music in this country.

CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY.—We call the attention of our readers to the prospectus of this recently organized company, whose mines are located in North Carolina, in the immediate vicinity of Charlotte, where the assay office was located previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion. By an inspection of the list of directors, it will be seen that it is in the hands of competent men, the present Collector of the Port, Colonel W. B. Thomas, being the President. Its merits are fully set forth in our advertising columns.

CONTEMPTIBLE THEFT.—A lad named Charles Steele, aged seventeen years, borrowed a wheelbarrow from a grocery store at Third and Union streets, yesterday, with a promise that it should be returned in half an hour. He afterwards offered the barrow for sale to a person who knew to whom it belonged, and this led to the arrest of the defendant, who was committed by Alderman Beitler.

LARCENY.—John Noble, James Corcoran, and Charles Clark were arrested yesterday, charged with larceny. It seems that a colored barber went into a tavern at Thirty-sixth and Market streets, to get a five dollar note changed. The defendants were there at the time. Corcoran told plaintiff he would change the note, and taking it, passed it to his companions and suddenly the money disappeared altogether. The accused were committed by Alderman Allen.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—This morning Samuel Brown, who hails from New Jersey, was arrested at Second and Shippen streets, having in his possession two saddles and a horse-cover, which he was offering for sale at $15—the real value being $150. He was arrested upon suspicion of having stolen the property, and was committed for trial.

ACCIDENT TO THE POLICE-VAN.—This morning the police-van while at the Twenty-fourth Ward Station House, was tilted over by the driver, who was attempting to turn the vehicle. Three men and a woman were inside, but escaped with slight injuries. The driver, Joseph Hackett, had his foot badly crushed.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—At an early hour last evening the rag store of Mr. Dougnerty, on Bedford street, below Seventh, was entered and robbed of five watches and a large amount of money, some of which was in coupon notes. The property was taken from the money drawer during Mrs. Dougherty's absence upstairs.

ERECTION OF FRAME BUILDINGS.—Yesterday the High Constables ordered three frame buildings, recently erected, to be taken down, as being in violation of the ordinance prohibiting the erection of such structures.

BURGLARY.—This morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the clothing store of Mr. Beltz, on Frankford road, above York street, was entered and robbed of a lot of coats, pants, and vests.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—This morning Alderman Toland committed to the House of Refuge three lads who were charged with the larceny of a lot of shoes.

OPINIONS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—

"Through tattered clothes small vices do appear,"
"Therefore let be"—"costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,"
"For the apparel oft proclaims the man."
"Note yonder gentleman." "well-spoken, neat, and fine,"
"The glass of fashion, the mould of form.
The observed of all observers."—"and ten to one
You'll meet him in the Tower!"

We have by far the largest stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our prices are guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

HASHEESH CANDY.—In spite of all prejudice and opposition on the part of interested parties, the remarkable cures effected by the use of this remedy, as almost daily testified to by many of our well known citizens, will soon displace some of the nauseous drugs and doubtful nostrums so often forced down the throat of invalids. It is almost a sure cure in all cases of coughs, colds asthma, neuralgia, nervousness, loss of appetite, low spirits, and all throat and lung difficulties. Its general influence on the mind also has a wonderful influence on the physical system.

Price, 50 cents and $1 per box. Sold by the druggists. Wholesale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden.

"HOW DOES your newly purchased horse answer?" "I really don't know, for I have never asked him questions." If we were asked the question as to where the best Family Coal could be obtained, we would unhesitatingly answer at W. W. Alter's popular depot, No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Alter is now selling large nut at $8 00, and stove and heater size for $9 00 per ton. This is certainly as low as it can be bought in any section of the city. Orders may also be left at Sixth and Spring Garden streets

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE, we find, is being bought in preference to all others. The reasons for this are at once cogent and numerous. It does better and finer work than any of its rivals; is the only machine capable of making the lock and knot stitches; the only machine having a uniform tension of upper and lower thread; the only machine that has the reversible feed motion enabling the operator to fasten the ends of seams, thereby saving much labor, and owing to its simple construction, it rarely, if ever, gets out of order. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

ALL BOOKS are sold at usual rates, at the Evans Gift Book Store, No 628 Chesnut street, and a gift worth from 50 cents to $100 bestowed upon each purchaser of a book.

A FINE ESTABLISHMENT.—We are glad to observe that a large and palatial edifice has been recently so modified as to render it peculiarly adapted to the purposes of the business for which it was intended. We refer to the Furniture establishment of Messrs. Gould & Co., in Second street, directly opposite Christ Church. The whole front has been remodelled and repainted. The windows have been recapped, changing the entire appearance of the building. It has been painted in a delicate cream color, and the entire front is of plate glass.

The building is five stories high, with a front of 50 feet, by 150 in depth, with a large yard in the rear. The back of the lot is occupied by large stables, where the horses and wagons used in the transportation of their goods are housed. The entire building is occupied by the firm for the storage of furniture of every character, ranging from the most expensive rosewood and solid walnut to the cheapest style of cottage furniture. There is nothing in the line of furniture which persons going to house-keeping cannot obtain at reasonable rates. Gould & Co. are an old-established firm. They originally commenced the manufacturing of furniture in Kensington, and thence removed to Second and Race, and opened a sales-room, principally for the sale of their own manufacture. From thence they removed to Ninth and Market, where they are still carrying on business.

As all their goods are furnished from their own factory, buyers may depend upon their being substantially made and warranted to stand wear and tear. The vast warerooms are crowded with rosewood, old walnut and cottage furniture of most elaborate and ornate designs. It is the determination of the proprietors to keep on hand the very best character of goods at as moderate prices as the cost of material will permit. Their constantly increasing business gives them great facilities for furnishing the very best articles at reduced prices, and the reputation they have obtained by their long connection with their line of business is a guarantee that everything sent out of their establishment will be entirely satisfactory.

THE RAVEN BLACK—

Yesterday, as I sat writing,
Not of wars, nor yet of fighting,
But a page or so inditing
Of a book for Stokes' Store,
Saying things that I call "Cutting"—
Suddenly there came a butting,
And a woolly head was stuck in—
Stuck in at my office door.
'Tis some colored soldier begging,
Thought I, writing as before;
Only this, and nothing more.

I was tired of darkey capers,
And bent close above my papers,
Hoping thus the black intruder
Would go wander from my door.
But I hoped and wished most vainly;
For he knocked and sued, plainly
Showing that he was determined
To have a speech upon my floor.

See this Poem in full, and beautifully illustrated with cuts, as also a great many other things in the new "Book of Cuttings" issued by Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers, under the "Continental." We understand that copies of the "Book of Cuttings" may be had gratuitously by applying at their store.

THE
Best
Place
to get a
Bargain in
Clothing, is
Wanamaker
& Brown's great
Clothing House, at
S E cor. Sixth and
Market streets known
everywhere as the famous
"Oak Hall," built upon the
site of the old Schuylkill Bank,
and where a clothing house was
established about 16 or 17 years
ago. At this place the clothing business has been brought to great perfection, as may be seen by a visit to the finely arranged sales-rooms and manufacturing Departments of Oak Hall. Every size, taste, and price can be met, either for gentlemen's, youths', boys', or children's wear, and for those who prefer garments made to order, an excellent Custom Department provides a beautiful variety of fabrics to select from, and tasteful cutters who in the course of a day or two send home "just what is wanted" even by the most particular customer. Visit Oak Hall, see WANAMAKER & BROWN, S. E corner of Sixth and Market streets, and get your new suit.

ENTERPRISE.—The great requisites for success in America are pluck and enterprise; and Mr. Arnold, the well-known druggist, has in his business career evinced both of these qualities. The consequence is that he has achieved a success. He has one of the finest establishments in New York city, while the reputation of the well-known Helmbold's Preparations is co-extensive with civilization.

These preparations, it is almost needless to say, are not "quack medicines" nor "patent medicines;" they are simply legitimate, scientifically compounded preparations, which, for their appropriate complaints, are without a rival. They have been before the public for many years, and are at the present moment more in demand than ever. This shows conclusively their genuine merit. At Helmbold's New Store next the Metropolitan Hotel, in addition to these preparations—the Extracts of Buchu and Sarsaparilla—are sold all varieties of Drugs and Chemicals. The establishment is perhaps the finest in the city of New York, and the public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Depots, No. 104 S. Tenth street and No. 594 Broadway, New York.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered to the citizens of Philadelphia by the opening of the Market Street Tea House for the sale of Teas and Coffees exclusively, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market. The house is conveniently located in the central part of the city, opposite the principal markets, and conducted by Messrs. Boyd & Co., gentlemen whose experience enables them to select the best goods in the market, which they offer at the lowest market prices.

We solicit for them the liberal patronage of our readers.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.—This enterprising firm have recently issued some very attractive books, and promise to follow with others of greater interest. Their business, which was always enormous, has rapidly increased within the past few months, owing to the fact that their experience enables them to know exactly what will suit the popular mind.

THIRTY-FIVE.—Wilcox & Gibbs' improved Sewing Machines possess *thirty-five* (35) *distinct points of superiority.*

A careful examination of Wilcox & Gibbs' wonderfully improved Sewing Machines, at No. 720 Chesnut street, is most respectfully solicited.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye—harmless, instantaneous, and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—removes the ill effects of bad dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

WE WOULD direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. J. C. Strawbridge & Co. They will open this day five cases new style spring calicoes of best makes, at 22½ cents per yard; also a large lot of wide chintzes at 25 cents.

WE ADVISE all our readers to call at the Evans Gift Book Store, No 628 Chesnut street. Books are sold as cheap as in any other establishment, and a valuable gift presented with each book purchased.

PERSONS WISHING to contribute to the sale of Oil Paintings to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Wednesday evening, February 7th, must have their paintings in store on or before Saturday next, 3d inst. B. SCOTT, JR.

WE ARE glad to know that the Evans Gift Book Store is permanently established at No 628 Chesnut street. Costly gifts are given to all customers.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

THE EVANS Gift Book Store is now permanently established in our city, at No 628 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED House for ten months. No. 1008 Walnut street. Apply No. 16 S. THIRD Street. 2 2 3t

MARRIED.

GRUNER—DAVENPORT.—On December 4 1865, by Rev. C. Washington Jerman, at No 237 Marriott street, Mr. WILLIAM GRUNER to Miss MARY ANN DAVENPORT, all of Philadelphia.

NEILSON—BARR.—On the 30th ultimo, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, Mr. THOMAS NEILSON to Miss SUSAN M., daughter of John Barr, Esq., all of Germantown.

DIED.

BALL.—On the 1st instant, WILLIAM BALL, son of Israel R. and the late Mary Ball, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Integrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1232 S. Sixth street above Wharton street, on Monday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 1½ o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

FAIR.—On the 1st instant, JOHN FAIR, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1911 Locust street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Macopenah Cemetery.

FENTON.—On the 1st inst., Mr. JOHN FENTON, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Ellen Fenton, No. 1406 S. Seventh street, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

GRIM.—After a lingering illness, on the 1st instant, JOHN S., son of Mr. Peter and Mary Ann Grim, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Camanche Tribe, No. 52, I. M. P. D. O. K. M., also Jackson Circle, No 25, B. U. H. F. C. of A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 2436 Frankford road, above Huntingdon street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery Vault.

HAMILTON.—On the 30th ultimo, Mr. HANSE HAMILTON, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Guard Mark Lodge, A. Y. M., Meridian Sun Lodge, No 158 A. Y. M., and Philadelphia Lodge, No. 13, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 951 S. Fourth street, above Carpenter, on Sunday afternoon, February 4 1866 at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

LOUDERBACK.—Suddenly, on the 31st ultimo, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. ISABELLA LOUDERBACK, relict of the late James Louderback.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 542 Redwood street, below Fecoral, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MCCLENAGHAN.—On Wednesday, January 31, at 7:10 P. M., Miss JOSEPHINE MCCLENAGHAN, aged 19 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Dawson, No. 1027 Olive street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Levering Cemetery, Roxborough, Pa.

MEARS.—On Thursday night, the 1st instant, at Moorestown, Twenty-second Ward, GEORGE DEB. MEARS, son of the late Elwood and Anna DeB. Mears, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Moorestown, Old York road, on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2½ o'clock. Cars leave Third and Thompson streets for Oak Lane Station at 2½ P. M.

MURPHY.—On the 31st ultimo, LIZZIE daughter of George and Corne'ia Murphy, and granddaughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Clothier, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, No 1115 Hanover street, Eighteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Camden, on the 31st ultimo, CATHARINE, relict of the late Robert P. Smith, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Captain Smith G. Moore, No. 420 Raleigh's Point, Avenue, Camden, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WOODWARD.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. SARAH K. WOODWARD in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1214 Hancock street, on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. To proceed to North Pennsylvania Depot, thence to Souder's Station, Franconia, Montgomery county.

LEE'S PREMIUM BUTCHER STEELS BEING manufactured by peculiar machinery, having the indentation more deeply, keenly, and regularly made than by the usual hand process. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TAILORS' GEESE, BOTH BROAD AND narrow patterns, of a variety of sizes, and Tailors' Squares, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five MARKET St., below Ninth.

BED AND FURNITURE CASTERS, WITH Brass, Iron, Wooden, and Porcelain Wheels; Brass and Bronze Headboard Hooks and Bed Pins, for sale at the Hardware store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

FOR SALE.

SIDE-YARD, DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 1330 Poplar street, lot 23 by 90 to a back street (now vacant). FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

CORNER PROPERTY — FOUR-STORY Store and Dwelling, S. W. corner of Fifteenth and Race streets; lot 150 feet deep to a back street. Possession soon. FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

STORE PROPERTY, No. 134 N. EIGHTH Street; Store Property No. 42 N. Fifth street; Store Property, No. 152 N. Sixth street. Dwelling, No. 1630 Crease street, with large lot, $2000 clear. FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

CALL OR SEND FOR FOLWELL'S LIST of Properties for sale. Office, No. 129 N. NINTH St.

NO. 1510 PINE, NO. 1717 PINE, NO. 1914 Pine, No. 1911 Vine, No. 718 Coates, No. 1914 Cherry, No. 712 Brown, and No. 1528 Poplar, for sale by FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

STORES AND DWELLINGS, NO. 1306 Poplar, No. 1506 Poplar, No. 2209 Coates, No 1114 Shippen, No. 245 S. Tenth, No. 218 S. Eleventh, No. 916 S. Fifth, No. 610 Callowhill, No. 940 Race, No. 716 Race, No. 164 N. Second, and No. 215 N. Second, for sale by FOLWELL & SON, No. 129 N. NINTH St. 2 2 6t

VALENTINES.
FISHER & BROTHER,
VALENTINES.
Comic Valentines 6 gross, all different.
Fancy Valentines, from one cent to five dollars.
VALENTINES IN LOTS,
$5, $10, $15, $20—cheap, new, and beautiful, supplied to the trade only.
FISHER & BROTHER,
2 2 3t* No. 12 N. SIXTH Street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Bed Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 2 2 6t*

SELLERS BROTHERS,
No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,
Having added to their former business that of
MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,
Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including
Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.
Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,
WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,
Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30 tathsmrp

ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

THIS WILL INTEREST OUR
LADY READERS.

THERE HAS LONG BEEN FELT
on the part of our
LADY PATRONS
A desire to procure an article
OF TOILET
in which they
COULD PLACE CONFIDENCE,
and which would supersede the many injurious Toilet Powders and Pastes which, for want of better, they were forced to use, to
THE INJURY
OF
THEIR COMPLEXION AND HEALTH.

NOW,
HOWEVER,
WE
HAVE
THE
PLEASURE
TO PLACE
BEFORE THEM
a article which we know from personal experience to be just what will satisfy them in every way.

It is Perfectly Harmless to the Skin.
WARRANTED TO BE SO.
In fact,
so well satisfied
have we become from long and patient
INVESTIGATION
that it will not injure, but greatly improve the skin,
AND
REALLY
BEAUTIFY
THE
COMPLEXION,
THAT WE WILL REFUND TO ANY LADY,
who, after giving our preparation,
THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED
ENAMEL OF AMERICA,
A FAIR TRIAL,
THE MONEY PAID FOR IT IF IT FAILS.
IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE IN ALL ITS COMPONENT PARTS, AND CONSEQUENTLY
IS HARMLESS, ONLY TO IMPROVE
THE APPEARANCE OF
THE SKIN.
It will really remove
FRECKLES,
MOLES,
BLACKWORM,
PIMPLES,
and by cleansing and softening the skin, give it a
BEAUTIFUL VELVETY APPEARANCE.
It will conceal the marks of
SMALLPOX,
AND IT WILL
INSTANTANEOUSLY REMOVE
ALL
ROUGHNESS FROM THE SKIN,
FOR
CHAPPED HANDS
AND
FACE
IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL,
making the skin as white and smooth as
IVORY.
LADIES WHO HAVE CHAPPED HANDS,
or skin made rough by exposure to the cold winds, are invited to
CALL AND TRY IT,
and satisfy yourself before you
PURCHASE IT.
A Bottle
ALWAYS OPEN UPON THE COUNTER,
FOR LADIES TO USE,
WITHOUT CHARGE,
AT
FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO'S
BEAUTIFUL STORE,
S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

PRICE.
Single Bottle $1 00
Six Bottles 5 00

FOR SALE BY
DYOTT & CO.,
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GLENN & CO.,
HUNT & CO.,
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Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Perfumers.

FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO.
are the sole Agents for the
VERY DELIGHTFUL
ENCH PREPARATION
FOR
THE LIPS,
LA CREME DE FLEUR DE LIS
AND
LA CREME DES ROSES.
FOR SALE ONLY AT
S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS. 1 23 mwf 3t

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

We would call your attention to a
NEW GAS REGULATOR,
INVENTED BY
DR. CHAS. M. CRESSON,

(Late Managing Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works), possessing GREAT DELICACY of adjustment by the use of a peculiar form of valve and gas holder governing accurately a single light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the ability within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required.

Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator, that make it preferable to instruments of more contracted size, which require the use of MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve especial notice:—

FIRST—The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it greater delicacy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms.

SECOND—The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this REGULATOR, avoids the dangers resulting in other forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Mercury, which, passing off with the Gas, are disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting the occupants TO ALL THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURY upon the human system and especially upon the LUNGS and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as vapor. The accidental overflow of Mercury from these mercurial Seals has often injured valuable Gas Meters, the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the consumer.

Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avoided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the liability to LEAKAGE and EXPLOSION OF GAS; another, the loss of flexibility and consequent inefficiency by age and exposure to cold, and thirdly, the inherent vice of want of delicacy of adjustment, and range of action.

To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REGULATOR" was invented, and wherever introduced it has given the greatest satisfaction, always producing a steady light and regular consumption with a saving of from TWENTY to THIRTY Per Cent. in amount of gas consumed.

LETTERS PATENT have been granted for this Regulator, both in the UNITED STATES and in ENGLAND. It is manufactured by the

"AMERICAN METER COMPANY,"

Of NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, for us alone, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at our warehouses in this city, where all orders and letters should be addressed.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, dated October 18, 1865:—"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and as to the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator, there was uniformly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner. Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 105 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner."

The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE can be seen at our

SCALE WAREHOUSE

In this city, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, the amount of saving effected by the use of the

CRESSON REGULATOR.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
1 24 mwslm No. 715 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT SACRIFICE.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

NO TIME TO BE
LOST
IN SECURING A GREAT BARGAIN IN
GENTLEMEN'S
AND
YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
RESCUED FROM THE LATE FIRE.
THE LOW PRICES
OFFERED AT WILL
ASTONISH YOU.
CALL AT THE STORE OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.,
WHO ARE PREPARING THEIR
SPRING STOCK.
THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT
IS NOW UNDER WAY
ON THE SECOND FLOOR,
1 31 6tdp ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

NUMBER LIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK

January.

Monday, 29.—Mr. Seward returns from Havana in the *De Soto*, as do the rest of the crew. It was expected the place would be too hot to hold them—next summer.

Tuesday, 30.—Arrival of Wallett, the Queen's jester and side splitter at the Circus. Hailing from the Court, he is expected to be in the "ring." Peals of laughter and oranges greet his first appearance.

Wednesday, 31.—Ball of the 7th Regiment N. Y. This regiment having faced masked batteries in the field, was not afraid to face a masked ball in the house. The whole thing smacked strongly of Dix—y, the General being the Lion of the occasion.

February.

Thursday, 1.—Mysterious disappearance in Chestnut street. About two weeks ago, the Teller, Cashier, and Chief Clerk of the First National Bank of this city disappeared from the building, and yesterday the Building itself entirely disappeared.

Friday, 2.—Fresh rumors from Washington. Mr. Stanton lays down his Portfolio. It was, however, soon picked up by some of the younger members of his family and carefully overhauled.

Saturday, 3.—Series Column Day. The Editor sent one of his best columns to the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, in order to get a pension, which the Chairman, after carefully reading it, referred it to the Committee on "Vice and Immorality."

The Billiard Tournament.

This exciting match for the Billiard Belt of Pennsylvania, and the possession of letters patent, that is, a patent Q, made of gold (and which might be called the "golden fleece," from the quantity of persons that have been "fleeced" at billiards by not minding their Ps and Qs) is still being played with the ivory balls (not masked) at Concert Hall, nightly. It appears that Stephe, who was champion, didn't want to come up to the scratch when challenged by a Mr. Nelms, who thinks he can get up a ball that will have a good "run," and perhaps "pocket" something handsome, like that other affair at the Academy of Music last week. The tournament was opened by Mr. Phelan, in a Phelan way, by pushing the joke with the Frenchman, M. Carme; but the end of the game showed Carme a little ahead. Some of the "shots" made by "Frenchy" were wonderful. Below we give

M. CARME'S FAVORITE POSITION.

on the home stretch. The greatest "stretching" he did was in the Twentieth Round, when he came up "smiling," caroming his ball at an angle of 16½ degrees across the top of the table, down one leg, across the floor at an angle of forty-five degrees, up the other leg, and into the "pocket" of the table; and in the next shot the ball went up Monsieur's leg, and into his pantaloon's pocket. It is very seldom that a shot like this is ever seen in this country. With the exception of Heller's Sphynx in the same Hall, we think we have never seen anything so wonderful, and yet so perfectly simple. On inspecting the "ball" closely, which was a Red one, we discovered a small string of gum-elastic attached to it, and the other end to his suspender buttons; thus, by a very vigorous push, it flew across the table, jumped over on to the floor, up his leg, and into his pocket, which the "scorer" said was equal to 93 points in the game. The ball was purchased that afternoon of the young man who sells them on the Custom House steps.

"HERE YOU ARE NOW, RETURN BALLS!"

In the evening of the same day a Mr. Palmer and Mr Plunket commenced. Palmer would strike the little joker and plunk it right into the pocket; Plunket would go right after that, knock it out and down into the back yard and up the front stairs, right past the box office, without a "check." Great cheering for Plunket. Score stood 1280 to 3. Palmer got warmed up to his work; taking the "cue" in his teeth, and putting both hands in his pocket, he ran around the table three times, when turning a summersault, he struck the ball with the butt end of the cue in the beautiful and scientific manner expressed in the following engraving.

PALMER'S GREAT SHOT.

The audience thought he was playing with the "Palmer marbles," and allowing "Plunket" no chance for his "white ally." The score after this wonderful shot stood 1280 to 4016, Palmer having scored 4013 by this one shot alone, but Plunket coming on the carpet again early, picked up both of the balls, and put them in his pocket, and kept them there for half an hour (great cheering for Plunket), the only player, the scorer said, who had succeeded in keeping his opponent's ball in the "pocket" for so long a time at one play. Plunket's score now stood 9997, only three to make to get the 10,000; but the evening growing late, and other players there, the 3 were postponed till another time. This was the only game in which "push" shots were allowed. If this thing had continued they would have had to get a set of blank books to keep the count in. At the close of the contest Pierre Carme and E. H. Nelms played. Mr. Carme not doing his prettiest, his last shot went in under the cloth at one point and came out at another, and caromed into Nelms' eye with considerable force. The scorer said 166 for Carme, but Nelms failed to "see it," or, indeed, anything else for some time, and the impression is pretty general that somebody's eye will be shut up every evening—when Mr. Carme treats the audience to some of his fancy shots.

ONE OF MONSIEUR CARME'S "FANCY SHOTS."

Doings at Harrisburg.

"Mr. Hood presented a petition from the 'First Progressive Christian Church of Philadelphia,' setting forth that they have been deprived of their freedom and rights by the publisher of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and others who have refused the advertisements of their Pastor, Rev. S. M. Landis, M. D. The persons signing the petition say that they have been subscribers to the said papers for years, and therefore claim to to be *in part* owners of said newspapers.

"Mr. Waddell moved to refer to Committee on Estates and Escheats, because it was a matter affecting vested rights of the publishers.

"The Speaker referred the petition to the Committee on Vice and Immorality (laughter), as also a 'Plea for Freedom and Liberty,' by Rev. S. M. Landis, M. D. proving conclusively on six pages that a public press cannot be either a 'private press or private property.'"

The Committee on Estates and Escheats, we hope, will remember us when they divide the ownership of the different papers among the subscribers. If we had our share of the papers that we read regularly, we would feel that Dr. Lucifer Moinar Landis, M.D., D.D., has not been on the "rock-splitting" business for nothing. And that Committee on "Vice and Immorality," with the *Sunday Press*, Horse Cars, and the Doctor, will have as much as they can run this session. Is Mr. Hood, who presented this petition, one of the Brother Hood?

[COMMUNICATION.]

4TH WARD, February 2, 66.

Mr. Serius Editor:—This bein a serius matter and me and Jim Walsh bein skule directers in our ward and there bein a discushun as to the youse of bibles in the skules and most of the parents of the childer being papists ot the catholick perswashun—we thot weed write to ask you to give us the exact difference between the catholick bible and the protestant one, as we must buy one for our district skule.

respectfully MIKEL RYAN,
skule direckter 4th ward.

In order to satisfy our public citizens and school directors we were at some pains to learn the exact facts in the case. Not feeling perfect in matters of theology ourselves, we inclosed the note, after taking a copy of it, to Mr. John E. Potter, Sansom street, the eminent publisher of Bibles of both kinds. He promptly sent us down an answer, accompanied with his price list, that the difference in the ordinary Protestant Bible and the Douay or Catholic was about 80 cents; that is, for the plain Turkey morocco, gilt edge; with panelled sides, $1·10; roan, 70 cents, and the difference was in favor of the Protestant Bible, as we ourselves had long suspected. This probably accounts for its more general use, as any one can see at a glance there is a big difference.

The Academy.

BY A YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR.

To me its curtain'd pillars are
A Paradise indeed,
Where Deutscher Sang and Deutscher Wein
Each other quick succeed.

Where Malt and Music, hand-in-hand,
Go with a merry laugh,
And LAGERBEER and MAYERBEER
Are mixed for Half-and-half!

HOMŒOPATHY.—Like cures like. Sulphur comes from Vesuvius; therefore it is good for eruptions.

☞ WANTED—A SITUATION AS A SON-in-law in a respectable family with capital. No objection to come into the country. Address Alphonse, Box 9009, P. O.

For The Evening Telegraph.

A VISION IN THE NIGHT.

BY E. H. N.

I am puzzled about my dreams. They are so various in their forms. I am sometimes tempted to believe that they take their character from the condition of the stomach. The other night, in coming up Chesnut street, I concluded to go into a restaurant, and call for a dish of fried oysters. They were soon ready, and nearly as soon disposed of. They were firm, large, fat fellows, and, I must confess, tasted deliciously. I did not feel anything the worse of them. They seemed to lie snugly where I placed them. When I retired to my bed, which was about 11 o'clock, I felt rather wakeful, and changed my position frequently. I had always understood that it was best to lie on your right side when your stomach was crowded, so I tried it on that side the longest. But still I could not sleep. I then thought of a plan to induce sleep taught me in early childhood, which was to go over the alphabet backward, or imagine a flock of sheep jumping over the fence, and try to count them. The alphabet plan failed, but the sheep conquered me. I got to sleep, and apparently in a little while I began to dream.

I dreamed that I was in the Continental Hotel waiting to see a friend, and while sitting there a half dozen of Chinese came in and took their seats just at my side. I found that they could speak the English language, although in a somewhat broken manner, and so I entered into conversation with them. I asked them whence they came. They replied from California. I then asked them what was their motive in leaving that country, so rich with precious ores, and coming into this region? They replied they were cheated out of the products of their labor there, and longed to get into a more honest community. "Besides," they remarked, "as you are attempting to reconstruct this country, we wish to infuse some of the light of our 'Celestial Empire' into your new organization. We think that we have a better religion, better morality, and better manners and customs.

"We understand that you are getting tired of your Christian religion, and are seeking for a new one, and ours we can recommend as the best—the very best. When you adopt it you can indulge in a nice dish of rats and mice, and can burn your dead instead of burying, and, what will add much to your external appearance, you will find tails growing out of the back part of your heads, like those we wear, and which you know made little '*Tommy*' so great a favorite among the ladies in New York."

While engaged in this conversation we heard a band of music playing on the street, and we rushed to the window. To our great surprise we saw a long string of carriages, and each carriage was drawn by six black horses. The spectacle was rather grand and imposing. But what was the meaning of all this parade? The Chinese looked to me for some explanation, but I was not able to give it. I turned to a stranger, who stood by me, and asked what was the design of this night display? He said it was the first turnout of the *Round-bellied Crusaders*. The carriages stopped before the hotel. I went out to take a view of them. They were all well filled. The company consisted of Spanish, French, Dutch, Irish, and English. There was a dreadful confusion of sounds when they all spoke. There was one thing remarkable about them. They could all swear in the English language, and they were continually cursing something, but what it was I could not tell. Over and around the carriages I noticed certain dark and winged figures, having wings tipped with fire, and their eyes sparkling like the jewelry of hell. They frequently bended over the company, and whispered in their ears.

On the horses' heads were small flags, and every flag had a motto inscribed upon it. I read a number of them. One was "Moses too old for Young America." Another, "Old Monongahela gives the best inspiration." Another, "Pleasure is our goddess." Another, "Lager Beer first, Lager Beer last, Lager Beer all the time." Another. "The Sabbath an old fogy institution." Another, "The Ten Commandments a humbug." Another, "The Bible the foe of man." Another, "A good time coming."

A speech was now called for, and immediately a portly, ruddy-faced gentleman began to address the large crowd now gathered on the pavement:—

"Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and citizens of the noble Keystone State:—I am proud to be permitted to address you this evening. I have *occasionally* addressed you before. My voice is not unfamiliar to you. We who are in these coaches are the representatives of a large organization whose object it is to obliterate the last relic of *superstition* that may have been transmitted to us from former generations. We believe in the supremacy of reason and common sense. We are freemen in every sense of the term—free from the trammels of what is called conscience—free from the control of public sentiment—free from the despotic influence of churches—free from the Bible—from the ten commandments—and free from all the established usages of civilized society. Is not this freedom indeed, gentlemen?—a freedom for which we have often longed, but never before succeeded in obtaining. We believe in the right of every man to make a swill-tub of himself if he chooses. We believe in the doctrine of free love, which we practically endorse. We believe in levelling down all days of the week to suit ourselves. We believe in the right of printing, buying, selling, drinking, riding, dancing, travelling, stock-jobbing, sowing and ploughing, brewing and distillering, carpentering and blacksmithing, house building and ship building, and, in a word, in pursuing whatever avocation we please on Sunday as well as Monday, if in *our judgment 'the public good'* requires it. We are indeed a law unto ourselves. Inspired by the sublimity of our sentiments and the dignity of our cause, we design to throw ourselves, soul and body, into the work of remodelling our entire social system. Our purpose is as fire in our bones. To-morrow we set sail for Mount Sinai. We cherish a bitter hostility against that *old institution*, and we are determined to batter it down. To it, and what transpired upon it, we can trace all our difficulties. The Ten Commandments had their birth there, and they are like a thorn in our side. '*Down with Mount Sinai!*' is our war cry."

In my dream I looked and beheld the carriages, and the men and the horses were all gone. And I was carried to the foot of the mount where were once thunders and lightnings and a thick cloud and the voice of a trumpet exceedingly loud. There it still stood, with its huge rock-ribbed sides clothed with terrible majesty. I soon beheld in the distance the gathering of an armed force. As they approached their number swelled until they seemed to crowd the valley through which they marched. At length, as the mount burst upon their vision, they raised a shout of defiance, like the bellowing of wild bulls. Just then a deep, hoarse muttering was heard, as if it proceeded from the mount, saying:—"Beware! Beware!" But onward they rushed, until at length they crowded around its very base. Soon their artillery was heard belching forth its fire and thunder. The mount shook its huge sides, and seemed to heave with a storm of irrepressible indignation. After the lapse of some hours, finding that their artillery was unavailing, the great multitude became maddened with anger. Their eyes flashed like balls of fire. They rent their garments and screamed with agony. In the midst of this excitement and despair some of the leading officers resolved upon a dreadful experiment. It was that of butting their heads against the rocks. Soon a large space was cleared, and at the work they resolutely went. *Battering rams* indeed, but rather more soft and pliable than those of ancient mould. The old mount heaved its sides again and muttered, "Save what little brains you have;" and just then the motley army was seized with a panic, and hurriedly retreated to a large plain some miles distant. Here they held a council of war. What was to be done next? One proposed that, if Mount Sinai could not be demolished, they proceed to erect an altar, on which to burn the Bible. Let the Bible be extinguished, and Mount Sinai would be divested of its terror and its glory, and the law of the Sabbath would be repealed forever. Soon the altar was erected, and on it crackled and smoked a blaze, blue, livid, the spires of which seemed eyes, eager and hungrily waiting for their victim and prey. The hum of the vast army, meanwhile, increased like that of many waves nearing the shore. At last voices were heard crying:—"It is time—forth with the old imposture." And the Bible was brought forth, and one of the officers, a grey-haired man, took it into his hands. Words would fail me to describe the multitude when the Book appeared. Some shouted with savage joy; others muttered "curses, not loud, but deep." One cried:—"It maddened my mother." Another:—"It made my sister drown herself." A third:—"It has cost me many a night of agony." A fourth:—"It has always stood before me like an angel with a drawn sword when I have attempted to gratify my lawless passions."

Soon the officer approached the altar, held the volume over the flames, and uttered the curse. What it was I heard not distinctly, for each word was lost in loud volleys of applause. But as he held it in his grasp and was uttering his maledictions over it, I saw the Book becoming radiant with a strange lustre, brightening at every word, as it were, uttering a silent protest, and giving the lie, in light, to the syllables of insult. And when he ceased there was silence. And as he is about to drop the Book into the burning, I heard a voice, like that which came from the mount, saying, again, like ten thunders—"*Beware!*" and, turning round, I saw speeding from the mountain, the figure of a man—his eyes shining like the sun—his hair streaming behind him—his right hand stretched out before. And as the multitude open, by their trembling and falling to the ground, a thousand ways before him, he approaches, ascends, and takes the Book, and looking up to heaven, and around the earth, exclaims:—"The *Word* of the *Lord*—the *Word* of the *Lord* endureth forever!" And lo! the altar seemed to shape itself into a throne, and the man sat upon it, and "the judgment was set, and the Books opened."

And I awoke, and behold it was a dream, and *yet it was not a dream.*

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TO

NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE

OF

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SESURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

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PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

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UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
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Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5 20S.

7'30s,

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DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR

ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S

CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS

FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,

Patented October 25, 1865.

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.
If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.
Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.
Great inducements offered to agents
Sold wholesale only by J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.,
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CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS

Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street,

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000

Paid-up Capital, $100 000.

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Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
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Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
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ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

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RATES OF PASSAGE,
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First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London, $95 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
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Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $80 00; Steerage $30 00; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent
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FOR NEW YORK—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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New Patent Deep Sand-Joint

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First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut

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BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Papillons, Rouleaux, Tonsues, Frises, Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere

11 30 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, }
CARGO, } To all parts of the w
FREIGHT }

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000 United States 5 per cent. loan, '71....$95,250 00
120 000 " 6 " '81.... 128 100 00
200 000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes..... 194 375 00
100 000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan..... 90 556
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..... 53,250
125 000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan..... 112,812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 20,000 00
23,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia..... 13,537 50
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 8 580 0
5 000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 3,350 00
40,000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call..... 40,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 18,900 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property..... 170,700 0

$1,030,850 Par. Market value.....$996 860 00
Real Estate..... 36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made, 121,613 27
Balances due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..... 49 511 44
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value..... 2,910 00
Cash in Banks.....$55,000 00
Cash in Drawer..... 678 48 56,635 37

$1 253 630 10

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, | J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder, | Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, | William G. Boulton,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital.....$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus..... 944 543 15
Premiums.....1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $2000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia, or a the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at th General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of th Company.

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L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
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THE PROVIDENT

Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 220, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

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Richard Wood, | William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

OFFICE. [7 28 1y
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss

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Isaac Hazlehurst, | Percy Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | F. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 1y

NOTHING TO DO.

A strip of snowiest linen
  Half-broidered and stamped in blue,
And the gleam of a threadless needle
  Piercing the pattern through;
The needle is ready, yet the sweet little Lady
  Sits sighing for something to do.

Heaped on the table beside her
  Blossoms of every hue;
Delicate, odorous roses—
  The rarest that ever grew;
The vase stands ready, while the sweet little Lady
  Sits wishing for something to do.

Half hid under flowers a volume
  In daintiest gold and blue,
Just parted, as if it would open
  At "The Miller's Daughter" for you;
The book lies ready, yet the sweet little Lady
  Sits sighing for something to do.

A silent harp in the corner,
  And melodies old and new
Scattered in pretty disorder—
  Songs of the false and the true:
The harp stands ready, still the sweet little Lady
  Sits longing for something to do.

A sudden wind-sweep and flutter—
  The door wide open blew;
A step in the hall, and swiftly,
  Like a bird, to the threshold she flew;
Blushing, already the sweet little Lady
  Forgets she has nothing to do!

A BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE.

LEAVES FROM THE LIFE OF AN ARTIST.

THE PAINTER OF ROTTERDAM.

BY MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS, THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH NOVELIST, AUTHORESS OF "HALF A MILLION OF MONEY," ETC.

My father was a trader and distiller at Schiedam, on the Maas. Without being wealthy, we enjoyed the means of procuring every social comfort. We gave and received visits from a few old friends, we went occasionally to the theatre, and my father had his tulip-garden and summer-house at a little distance from Schiedam, on the banks of the canal which connects the town with the river.

But my father and mother, whose only child I was, cherished one dream of ambition, in which, fortunately, my own tastes led me to participate; they wanted me to become a painter. "Let me but see a picture of Frank Linden in the gallery of Rotterdam," said my father, "and I shall die happy." So, at fourteen years of age, I was removed from school, and placed in the classes of Messer Keeler, an artist living at Delft. Here I made such progress, that, by the time I had reached my nineteenth birthday, I was transferred to the *atelier* of Hans van Roos, a descendant of the celebrated family of that time. Van Roos was not more than thirty-eight or forty years of age, and had already acquired considerable reputation as a painter of portraits and sacred subjects. There was an altar-piece of his in one of our finest churches; his works had occupied the place of honor for the past six years at the annual exhibition; and for portraiture he numbered among his patrons most of the wealthy merchants and burgomasters of the city. Indeed, there could be no question that my master was rapidly acquiring a fortune commensurate with his popularity.

Still he was not a cheerful man. It was whispered by the pupils that he had met with a disappointment early in life—that he had loved, been accepted, and on the eve of marriage was rejected by the lady for a more wealthy suitor. He came from Friesland, in the north of Holland, when a very young man. He had always been the same gloomy, pallid, labor loving citizen. He was a rigid Calvinist. He was sparing of domestic expenditure, and liberal to the poor. This every one could tell you, and no one knew more.

The number of his pupils was limited to six. He kept us constantly at work, and scarcely permitted us to exchange a word with each other during the day. Standing there among us so silently, with the light from above pouring down upon his pallid face, and becoming absorbed in the sombre folds of his long black dressing-gown, he looked almost like some stern old portrait himself. To tell the truth, we were all somewhat afraid of him. Not that he assumed any undue authority; on the contrary, he was stately, silent, and frigidly polite; but his politeness had in it something oppressive, and we were all happier out of his presence. None of us resided under his roof. I had a second floor in a neighboring street, and two of my fellow-students occupied rooms in the same house. We used to meet at night in each other's chambers, and made excursions to the exhibitions and theatres; and sometimes, on a summer's evening, we would hire a pleasure-boat and row for a mile or two down the river. We were merry enough then, and not quite so silent, I promise you, as in the gloomy studio of Hans van Roos.

In the meantime, I was anxious to glean every benefit from my master's instructions. I improved rapidly, and my paintings soon excelled those of the other five. My taste did not incline to the sacred subjects, like that of Van Roos, but rather to the familiar rural style of Berghem and Paul Potter. It was my great delight to wander among the rich pasture lands; to watch an amber sunset, the herds going home to the dairy, the lazy wind-mills, and the calm, clear waters of the canals, scarcely ruffled by the passage of the public *terekschuyt*. In depicting scenes of this nature—

  The slow canal, the yellow-blossomed vale,
  The widow-tufted bank, the gliding sail—

I was singularly fortunate. My master never praised me by word or look; but when my father came up one day from Schiedam to visit, he said to him, in a tone inaudible to the rest, that "Messer Franz would do credit to the profession;" which so delighted the good distiller that he straightway took me out with him for the day, and, having given me fifteen gold pieces as a testimonial of his satisfaction, took me to dine with his friend the burgomaster, Van Gael. It was an eventful visit for me. On that evening I first fell in love.

Few people, I think, would at that time have denied the personal attractions of Gertrude van Gael; yet I do not know that it was so much her features as her soft voice and gentle, womanly grace that fascinated me. Though so young, she performed the honors of her father's princely table with self-possession and good breeding. In the evening she sang some sweet German songs to her own simple accompaniment. We talked of books and of poetry. I found her well read in English, French, and German literature. We spoke of art, and she discovered both judgment and enthusiasm.

As we took our leave at night the Burgomaster shook me warmly by the hand, and told me to come often. I fancied that Gertrude's blue eyes brightened when he said it, and I felt the color rush quickly to my brow as I bowed and thanked him.

"Franz," said my father, when we were once more in the street, "how old are you?"

"Just twenty-two, sir," I replied, rather surprised at the question.

"You will not be dependent on your brush, my boy," continued my father, as he leaned upon my arm and looked back at the lofty mansion we had just left. "I have been neither wasteful nor unsuccessful; and it will be my pride to leave you a respectable income at my death."

I inclined my head in silence, and wondered what would come next.

"Burgomaster van Gael is one of my oldest friends," said my father.

"I have often heard you speak of him, sir," I replied.

"And he is rich."

"So I should suppose."

"Gertrude will have a fine fortune," said my father, as if thinking aloud.

I bowed again; but this time rather nervously.

"Marry her, Franz."

I dropped his arm and started back.

"Sir!" I faltered, "I—I marry the Fraulein van Gael?"

"And pray, sir, why not?" said my father, curtly, stopping short in his walk and leaning both hands upon the top of his walking-stick.

"Why not, sir?" repeated my father, very energetically. "What could you wish for better? The young lady is handsome, good-tempered, educated, and rich. Now, Franz, if I thought you had been such a fool as to form any other attachment without——"

"Oh, sir, you do me injustice!" I cried. "But do you think that—that she would have me?"

"Try her, Franz," said my father, good humoredly, as he resumed my arm. "If I am not very much mistaken, the burgomaster would be as well pleased as myself; and as for the Fraulien—women are easily won."

We had by this time reached the door of the inn where my father was to sleep for the night. As he left me his last words were:—

"Try her, Franz—try her."

From this time I became a frequent visitor at the house of the Burgomaster van Gael. It was a large, old-fashioned mansion, built of red brick, and situated upon the famous line of houses known as the Boomjes. In front lay the broad river, covered with merchant vessels, from whose masts fluttered the flags of all the trading nations of the world. Tall trees, thick with foliage, lined the quay, and the sunlight flickered through the leaves upon the spacious drawing-rooms of Gertrude's home.

Here, night after night, when the studies of the day were over, I used to sit with her beside the open window, watching the busy crowd beneath, the rippling river, and the rising moon that tipped the masts and city spires with silver. Here we read together from the first pale stars that trembled into light.

It was a happy time. But there came at last a time still happier, when, one still evening, as we sat alone, conversing in infrequent whispers and listening to the beating of each other's hearts, I told Gertrude that I loved her; and she, in answer, laid her fair head upon my shoulder with a sweet confidence, as it content so to rest forever. Just as my father had predicted, the burgomaster readily sanctioned our betrothal, specifying but one condition, and this was that our marriage should not take place till I had attained my twenty-fifth year. It was a long time to wait, but I should by that time, perhaps, have made a name in my profession. I intended soon to send a picture to the annual exhibition—and who could tell what I might not do in three years to show Gertrude how dearly I loved her?

And so our happy youth rolled on, and the quaint old dial in the Messer van Gael's garden told the passage of our goldenhours. In the meantime, I worked sedulously at my picture. I labored upon it all the winter; and when spring time came I sent it in, with no small anxiety as to its probable position upon the walls of the gallery. It was a view in one of the streets of Rotterdam. There were the high old houses with their gables and carved door-ways, and the red sun set glittering on the panes of the upper windows; the canal flowing down the centre of the street, the white drawbridge, with a barge just passing underneath, the green trees deep in the shadow, and the spire of the church of St. Lawrence rising beyond against the clear, warm sky. When it was quite finished and about to be sent away, even Hans van Roos nodded a cold encouragement, and said that it deserved a good position. He had himself prepared a painting this year, on a more ambitious scale and a larger canvas than usual. It was a sacred subject, and represented the conversion of St. Paul. His pupils admired it warmly, and none more than myself. We all pronounced it to be his masterpiece, and the artist was evidently of our opinion.

The day of the exhibition came at last. I had scarcely slept the previous night, and the early morning found me with a number of other students, waiting impatiently before the yet unopened door. When I arrived, it wanted an hour to the time, but half the day seemed to elapse before we heard the heavy bolts give way inside, and then forced our way through the narrow barriers. I had flown up the stair case, and found myself in the first room before I remembered that I should have purchased a catalogue at the door. I had not patience, however, to go back for it; so I strooe round and round the room, looking eagerly for my picture. It was nowhere to be seen, and I passed on to the next. Here my search was equally unsuccessful.

"It must be in the third room," I said to myself, "where all the best works are placed! Well, if it be hung ever so high, or in ever so dark a corner, it is, at all events, an honor to have one's picture in the third room!"

But, though I spoke so bravely, it was with a sinking heart I ventured in. I could not really hope for a good place among the magnates of the art; while in either of the other rooms there had been a possibility that my picture might receive a tolerable position.

The house had formerly been the mansion of a merchant of enormous wealth, who had left it, with his valuable collection of paintings, to the State. The third room had been his reception-chamber, and the space over the magnificent-carved chimney was assigned as the place of honor to the best painting. The painter of this picture always received a costly prize, for which he was likewise indebted to the munificence of the founder. To this spot my eyes were naturally turned as I entered the door. Was I dreaming? I stood still—I turned hot and cold by turns—I ran forward. It was no illusion. There was my picture, my own picture, in its little modest frame, installed in the chief place of the gallery! And there, too, was the official card stuck in the corner, with the words "PRIZE PAINTING" printed upon it in shining gold letters. I ran down the staircase, and bought a catalogue, that my eyes might be gladdened by the confirmation of this joy; and there, sure enough, was printed at the commencement, "ANNUAL PRIZE PAINTING—*View of Rotterdam*, No. 127—FRANZ LINDEN." I could have wept for delight. I was never tired of looking at my picture. I walked from one side to the other, I retreated, I advanced closer to it, I looked at it in every possible light, and forgot all but my happiness.

"A very charming little painting, sir," said a voice at my elbow.

It was an elderly gentleman, with gold spectacles and an umbrella. I colored up, and said, falteringly:—

"Do you think so?"

"I do sir," said the old gentleman. "I am an amateur—I am very fond of pictures. I presume that you are also an admirer of art?"

I bowed.

"Very nice little painting, indeed; very nice," he continued, as he wiped his glasses, and adjusted them with an air of a connoisseur. "Waters very liquid, colors pure, sky transparent, perspective admirable. I'll buy it."

"Will you?" I exclaimed, joyfully. "Oh, thank you, sir!"

"Oh," said the old gentleman, turning suddenly upon me and smiling kindly, "so you are the artist, are you? Happy to make your acquaintance, Messer Linden. You are a very young man to paint such a picture as that. I congratulate you sir; and—I'll buy it."

So we exchanged cards, shook hands, and became the best of friends in the world. I was burning with impatience to see Gertrude, and tell her all my good fortune; but my new patron took my arm, and said that he must make the tour of the rooms in my company; so I was forced to comply.

We stopped before a large painting that occupied the next best situation to mine; it was my master's work, the Conversion of St. Paul. While I was telling him of my studies in the atelier of the painter, a man started from before us, who glided away, but not before I had recognized the pale countenance of Van Roos. There was something in the expression of his face that shocked me—something that stopped my breath, and made me shudder. What was it? I scarcely knew; but the glare of his dark eyes and the quivering passion of his lip haunted me for the rest of the day, and came back again in my dreams. I said nothing of it to Gertrude that afternoon, but it had effectually sobered my exultation. I dreaded, next day, to return to the studio; but to my surprise, my master received me as he never had received me before. He advanced, and extended his hand to me.

"Welcome, Franz Linden," he said, smiling. "I am proud to call you my pupil."

The hand was cold, the voice was harsh, the smile was passionless. My companions crowded round, and congratulated me, and in the warm tones of their young, cheerful voices, and the close pressure of their friendly hands, I forgot all that had troubled me in the manner of Van Roos.

Not long after this event, Gertrude's father desired to have her portrait painted, to console him for her absence, he said, when I should be so wicked as to take her away from him. I recommended my old master, whose tutelage I had recently left; and Van Roos was summoned to fulfil a task that I would gladly have performed had it been in my power to do so. But portraiture was not my line. I could paint a sleek spotted cow, or a drove of sheep, far better than the fair skin and golden curls of my darling Gertrude.

She could not endure the artist from the first. In vain I reasoned with her—all was of no use; and she used to say, at the end of every such conversation, that she wished the portrait was finished, and that she could no more help disliking him than—than she could help loving me. So our arguments always ended with a kiss.

But this portrait took a long time. Van Roos was in general a rapid painter; yet Gertrude's likeness progressed at a very slow pace, and, like Penelope's web, seemed never to be completed. One morning I happened to be in the room—a rare event at that time, for I was hard at work upon my new landscape—and I was struck by the change that had come over my late master. He was no longer the same man. There was a light in his eye and a vibration in his voice that I had never observed before; and when he rose to take leave, there was a studied courtesy in his bow and manner that took me quite by surprise.

Still, I never suspected the truth, and still the portrait was as far as ever from being finished.

It came out at last, and one morning Hans van Roos made a formal offer of his hand and heart. Of course, it was refused.

"But as kindly as was possible, dear Franz," she said, when she told me in the evening, "because he is your friend, and because he seemed to feel it so deeply. And—and you don't know how dreadfully white he turned, and how he tried to restrain his tears. I pitied him, Franz; indeed, I was very sorry."

And the gentle creature could scarcely keep from weeping herself as she told me.

I did not see Van Roos for some months after this discourse. At last, I met him accidentally in front of the stadthouse, and to my surprise, for the second time in his life he held out his hand.

"A good day to you, Messer Linden," said he, "I hear that you are on the high road to fame and fortune."

"I have been very prosperous, Messer Van Roos," I replied, taking the proffered hand. "But I never forget that I owe my present proficiency to the hours spent in your atelier."

A peculiar expression flitted over his face.

"If I thought that," said he hastily, "I—I should esteem myself particularly happy."

There was so odd a difference in the way in which he uttered the beginning and end of his sentences—so much hurry and passion in the first half, such deliberate politeness in the last, that I started and looked him full in the face. He was as smiling and impenetrable as a marble statue.

"I, too, have been fortunate," he said, after a moment's pause. "Have you seen the new church lately built near the east end of the Haring-vliet?"

I replied that I had observed it in passing, but had not been inside.

"I have been entrusted," he said, "with the superintendence of the interior decorations. My 'Conversion of St. Paul' is purchased for the altar-piece, and I am now engaged in painting a series of frescoes upon the ceiling. Will you come in, one day, and give me your opinion upon them?"

I professed myself much flattered, and appointed to visit him in the church on the following morning. He was waiting for me at the door when I arrived, with the heavy keys in his hand. We passed in and he turned the key in the lock.

"I always secure myself against intruders," he said, smiling. "People will come into the church if I leave the doors unfastened, and I do not choose to carry on my art, like a sign-painter, in the presence of every blockhead who chooses to stand and stare at me."

It was surprising in what a disagreeable manner this man showed his teeth when he smiled.

The church was a handsome building, in the Italian style, which intimates the antique, and prefers grace and magnificence to the dignified sanctity of the Gothic order. A row of elegant Corinthian columns supported the roof at each side of the nave; gilding and decorative cornices were lavished in every direction; the gorgeous altar-piece already occupied its appointed station; and a little to the left of the railed space where the communion table was to be placed a lofty scaffolding was erected that seemed, from where I stood, almost to come in contact with the roof, and above which I observed the yet unfinished sketch of a masterly fresco. Three or four more, already completed, were stationed at regular intervals, and some others were merely outlined in charcoal upon their intended site.

"Will you not come up with me?" asked the painter, when I had expressed my admiration sufficiently; "or are you afraid of turning giddy?"

I felt somewhat disinclined to impose this trial on my nerves, but still more disinclined to confess it; so I followed him up from flight to flight of the frail structure without once daring to look down.

At last we reached the summit; as I had supposed, there was not even room enough for the artist to assume a sitting posture, and he had to paint while lying on his back. I had no fancy to extend myself on this lofty couch; so I only lifted my head above the level of his flooring, looked at the fresco, and descended immediately to the flight below, where I waited till he rejoined me.

"How dangerous it must be," said I, shuddering, "to let yourself down from that abominable perch!"

"I used to think so at first," he replied, "but I am now quite accustomed to it. Fancy," said he, approaching close to the edge of the scaffolding, "fancy falling from here to the church below."

"Horrible!" cried I.

"I wonder how high it is from the level of the pavement," continued Van Roos, musingly, "a hundred and eighty feet, I dare say—perhaps two hundred."

I drew back, giddy at the thought.

"No man could survive such a fall," said the painter, still looking over. "The thickest skull would be dashed to atoms on the marble down there."

"Pray, come away," said I, hastily. "My head swims at the very idea."

"Does it?" said he, turning suddenly upon me, with the voice and eye of a fiend—"does it? Fool!" he cried, as he seized me round the body in his iron clasp—"fool, to trust yourself here with me—me whom you have wronged, whose life you have blasted—me whom you have crossed in fame and in love. Down, wretch, down! I've vowed to have your blood, and my time has come!"

It sickens me even now to recall that desperate struggle. At the first word I had sprung back and seized a beam above my head. He strove to tear me from it. He foamed at the mouth; the veins rose like knots upon his forehead; and still though I felt my wrists strained and my fingers cruelly lacerated—still I held on with the terrible energy of one who struggles for dear life. It lasted a long time—at least it seemed long to me—and the scaffolding rocked beneath our feet. At length I saw his strength failing. Suddenly I loosed my hold, and threw my whole weight upon him. He staggered, he shrieked, he fell.

I dropped upon my face in mute horror. An age of silence seemed to elapse, and the cold dews stood upon my brow. Presently I heard a dull sound far below. I crawled to the brink of the scaffolding and looked over. A shapeless mass was lying on the marble pavement, and all around it was red with blood.

I think an hour must have elapsed before I could summon courage to descend. When, at length, I reached the level ground, I turned my face from what was so near my feet, and tottered to the door. With trembling hands and misty eyes, I unlocked it and rushed into the street.

It was many months before I recovered from the brain fever brought on by that terrible day. My ravings, I have been told, were fearful; and had any doubt existed in the minds of men as to which of us two had been the guilty one, those ravings were alone sufficient to establish my innocence. A man in a delirious fever is pretty sure to speak the truth. By the time I was able to leave my chamber, Gertrude had also grown pale and spiritless, and all unlike her former self. Rotterdam was insupportable to me. I found myself a hero of romance—a lion—a thing to be stared at wherever I went; all of which only served to shatter my nerves still more. In short, change of air and scene was recommended for us both; so we thought we could not do better than marry, and take our wedding tour for the sake of our healths. And I assure you, reader, it did us both a great deal of good.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5,000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.
No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., January 31, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 1vrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortmen of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 5 10 PINE street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice 10 3

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND TO THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and ALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains; Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9 35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7 30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7 25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1 45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 35 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7 05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9 40 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11 20 A. M., and Downington at 12 20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 4 15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD,

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8 00 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7 05 A. M. and 2 20 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1 48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping Car accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1 40 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45 and 11 00 A. M., and 7 1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1 30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4 00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 00 A. M. and 6 00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas may be obtained.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS,

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2 15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2 25
At 9 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)..... 2 25
At 6 and 11 30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class..... 2 25
2d Class Tickets..... 1 50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 5 6, and 11 30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverside, Delanco, Bevery, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 15 A. M., 4 30 and 6 45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 2 25

The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 30 and 11 15 A. M., 3, 3 30, 4 30, 5 and 6 45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10 50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

DELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot. On Sundays omnibuses will leave Walnut street wharf at 6 P. M. to connect with 6 45 P. M. line.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at 3 Walnut st.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 and 11 30 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6 45 P. M. to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10 25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.	
Erie Express	at 7 30 A. M.
Mail Train	" 8 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	" 10 00 "
Fast Line	" 12 00 M.
Parkesburg	" 1 00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 2 30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	" 4 00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	" 5 30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	" 7 30 "
Philadelphia Express	" 11 10 "
ARRIVE.	
Cincinnati Express	at 1 20 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	" 7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	" 8 20 "
Parkesburg Train	" 9 30 "
Erie Express	" 11 30 "
Lancaster Train	" 12 30 P. M.
Fast Line	" 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	" 4 40 "
Day Express	" 5 45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 8 40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One H

MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

More Commodious Court Accommodations Required—An Increased Number of Judges, and More Adequate Pay Requested.

This morning an adjourned meeting of the members of the Philadelphia bar, in reference to securing better court accommodations, and an increase of pay and number of the judges, was held in the Supreme Court room, Eli K. Price in the chair. The meeting was largely attended. Upon being called to order, the following was read by the Secretary:—

To the Members of the Philadelphia Bar:—The Committee to whom was referred the subjects of additional Court accommodations, additional Judges, and a more adequate compensation of the Judiciary, respectfully report that they have carefully considered the subjects committed to them.

1. Upon the first named subject there is but one opinion in this community. The people, the press, the medical profession and the bar, all speak a unanimous voice that the evils long endured in want of proper Court accommodations should find a speedy and effectual remedy. It is not the jurors or members of the bar alone who are interested, but jurors, parties, and witnesses. In every class this community has had to deplore the loss of valuable citizens from their attendance at Court in a confined and impure atmosphere; and now our profession and the whole community freely mourn the loss of the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, stricken down, as they believe, by protracted labors in the unhealthy air of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The City Councils are well disposed to remedy this evil, and the remedy would no doubt have been applied before this, but for the necessity of the heavy expenditures made by the city for purposes connected with the late war. Councils have made an appropriation and provided plans for the extension of the Criminal Court-room on Sixth street, and we cannot doubt they will speedily execute their purpose, with proper vexation.

The Committee regard this as a necessary, yet as but a temporary arrangement, to last only until the finances of the city will justify the construction of adequate public buildings, so that the city may have such upon a scale and in a style commensurate with the credit of a great city, the largest on the continent, and soon to reach a million of inhabitants; of capacity to accommodate the Council Chambers, and those required for the Mayor, Departments and other city offices, and also the Courts, Prothonotary's, and Clerk's Offices, Library, and records, besides rooms for jurors and witnesses.

2. The subject of additional Judges, your Committee have considered mainly with a view to meet the requirement of the public business, without a sacrifice of the health of the Judges. We are well aware of the laudable ambition of the Judges to discharge the greatest practicable amount of the public business, and we know that it is owing to that cause that nearly all the judges of our county have, in different degrees, allowed their health to be impaired, and that we now mourn the sacrifice of the invaluable life of one of them. We would not only have the public business despatched with competent care and skill, but would protect the judges themselves from their own willing self-sacrifice, and save them to their families, and for prolonged service to the public.

We have, therefore, with great unanimity, come to the conclusion that there should be two additional Judges in the Court of Common Pleas of this county, so that the five can, without oppression and with justice to the public, attend to the varied jurisdictions of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of the Common Pleas, at common law and in equity, and in the Orphans' and Register's Court.

3. Upon the subject of the Judges' salaries we are all of one opinion, and that is, that they are suffering injustice at the hands of the public—an injustice that the public can have no desire to continue. Considering the magnitude of the business transacted, and its vast pecuniary amount, and the talent, learning, and integrity demanded for its faithful and skilful fulfilment; and that we have on all our benches, judges of eminent learning and tried character and ability, we may safely say that no persons in our State are so inadequately compensated as the Judges. While the prices of all the necessaries of life have become greatly enhanced, and the compensations of all other officers, in whatsoever employment, have been commensurately increased, no proportionate increase has been made in respect to the salaries of the Judges. With the rapid increase of population and of business, much of a new and peculiar character, there is a corresponding increase of legal questions to be tried and decided.

We expect the Judges to meet and dispose of this increase of business promptly, with skill and ability, and are not disappointed. They do us full justice, and we should not do them less than justice; and we thus speak not only as members of the Bar, but as citizens in behalf of our fellow-citizens. We name no sum of increase, but in behalf of our people we appeal to the wisdom and justice of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to make a liberal increase to the salaries of all of our Judges, including those sitting in the Supreme Court of the State.

We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That Councils be earnestly requested to commence and complete without delay the proposed improvement of the court house on Sixth street; and whenever the city finances will permit, to construct public buildings for all the purposes expressed in the report of the committee.

2. *Resolved*, That the foregoing report and these resolutions, together with the proceedings of the meeting of the Judges and the Bar, on the occasion of the death of Judge Oswald Thompson, be furnished in pamphlet form to the State and City Executives, and to each member of the Legislature and of the City Councils, as our memorial to them upon the subjects of said report.

3. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to print and present said memorial, and proceed to Harrisburg to further the objects thereof; and that the members of the Bar do co-operate in such ways as may be in their power, to promote the said objects.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Committee of Councils upon the proposed extension of the Court House.

(Signed) EDWARD SHIPPEN,
ELI K. PRICE,
JOSEPH A. CLAY,
GUSTAVUS REMAK,
HENRY S. HAGERT.

Mr. William B. Bull, Esq., said there would be no difficulty in securing all that was wanted if the bar and bench would go to Harrisburg united. He had conversed with several members of the Legislature, among others, the Hon. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield county, and the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in that body, who had expressed himself in favor of increasing the number of Judges. The speaker, however, learned that the judges differed as to the increase of their number. He thought that the proposed change should not go into effect until the next election.

After remarks from Messrs. William R. Wistar, Amos Briggs, George Junken, and Gustavus Remak, the report was adopted.

The Chairman and Secretary were added to the committee.

The same committee were continued under the third resolution.

Under the last resolution Messrs. Phillips, Junken, H. C. Townsend, Thorn, and John C. Mitchel were appointed. Adjourned.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—We must acknowledge the receipt, in answer to an appeal for a "Dying Soldier," of the following sums:—

Edgewater, N. J.	$9 00
G. R., Green street	5 00
O. P.	2 00
E. T. T.	1 00
W. M. O	5 00
N. J. B.	7 00
Cash	1 00
Godey's Lady's Book	2 00
William W	5 00
C. M. A.	3 00
E. B. B., Roxborough	3 00
	$43 00

The Adjutant-General's Report.

The report of the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, just received, contains an interesting record of the rosters of the field and staff officers of all our regiments, together with other useful information. "Of the two hundred and ten regimental organizations, and the many unattached companies of infantry and cavalry and independent batteries of artillery, furnished by Pennsylvania, there are now remaining in the service but six regiments of infantry, one regiment of artillery, and one battalion of cavalry." These are 47th Infantry, at Charleston, S. C.; 58th Infantry, various points in Virginia; 77th Infantry, Victoria, Texas; 188th Infantry, near Washington, D. C.; 195th Infantry, near Washington, D. C.; 214th Infantry, near Washington, D. C.; 2d Artillery, various points in Virginia; 19th Cavalry (battalion), Baton Rouge, La.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Propositions of the Canadian Embassy for International Commerce.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The Canadian Embassy had another interview with the Ways and Means Committee yesterday. They have submitted the following general propositions as a basis of agreement between the two countries:—

First. That there shall hereafter be no free ports.

Second. They to make the navigation of the St. Lawrence mutually satisfactory; to enlarge the locks of the Welland Canal so as to facilitate ship transit from the lakes to the ocean.

Third. Give us the same rights and privileges as are now enjoyed in reference to fisheries.

Fourth. To make such a free list as will be deemed liberal by us.

Fifth. We to put a tax upon all exports from Canada which shall be equal to the Internal Revenue tax upon the same articles here.

Sixth. To agree upon a standard tax on terms of equality upon all distilled spirits.

The Embassy have thus far made a decidedly favorable impression by their apparent honesty of purpose and liberality of spirit.

The Baker Trial—Collision between the Counsel.

There is a prospect of a collision between the opposing counsel in the case of General L. C. Baker and Mrs. Cobb. Mr. Riddle, counsel for Baker, alleged on the trial that Mr. Hughes, counsel for Mrs. Cobb, was disloyal.

This morning Hughes is out in a card denouncing Riddle as a libeller and falsifier, and not entitled to the consideration of a gentleman. This morning Riddle got into a collision in the Circuit Court with Jas. H. Bradley, who heads the Washington bar, by characterizing a statement of Bradley's as untrue. The latter advanced upon Riddle to strike him, when the Court ordered both to their seats.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

General Gantt, of Arkansas, now an agent for Freedmen's Bureau in that State, gives it as his opinion that if the Bureau is not continued in Arkansas the freedmen will be starved, murdered, or forced into a condition far worse than slavery.

Desertions from the United States Army.

The War Department has just ordered very stringent regulations to prevent desertions from the Regular Army, of which there have been large numbers during the past few months.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The Senate bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was considered.

Mr. Marshall (Ill.) made a speech, arguing that there was no power in the Constitution to establish such a bureau.

The Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—Flour is inactive and heavy. Seeds quiet; Clover, $8 25. Wheat dull at $2 33@2 35 for red. Corn heavy; white, 89@90c; yellow, 75c. Provisions steady. Lard, 18@18½c. Whisky nominal at $2 28.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Arms for the South—The News from Mexico—Theatrical—Criminal Matters—The Female Emigration Scheme—The Fenians, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 3.

The skating parks are again crowded to-day. The sport is pronounced very fine, and the weather promises well for an extended carnival.

Gold opened at 140 this morning, with indications that an advance of half a cent may be realized to-day.

The news from Mexico received to-day is not comforting. There are fears expressed that trouble may yet come out of the Bazdad affair.

Mr. Booth had a grand reception last night in *Richelieu*. He can run it for some weeks.

Henry Dunbar has been very successful here, and it will prove a good card for the new Caesunt Street Theatre in your city.

Here is a list of those who received commissions in the army during the Rebellion out of the ranks of the famous 7th Regiment N. Y. S. G., of this city:—

Major Generals	3	Chaplain	1
Brigadier-Generals	19	Adjutant	18
Colonels	82	Sergeants	25
Lieutenant-Colonels	47	Privates (died in the service)	3
Majors	36		
Captains	214	Total	587
Lieutenants	184		
Surgeons	7		

Proceedings were yesterday commenced in the civil courts by Jerome Buck, Esq., counsel for several more of the victims of the Mercer emigration fraud. The names of the newly discovered victims are Mrs. Agnes Peterson, Mrs. A. S. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mr. William McEwen, Mr. Arthur McEwen, and Mr. Peterson. The Circumstances attending these cases are somewhat different from those heretofore commenced in the Superior Court.

Mercer represented to the persons named above that he had been appointed by the Territorial Government of Washington to solicit female emigration to that Territory, and that he had $20,000 in gold, which was to be distributed among them, for the purpose of settling them handsomely when they reached their destination. On these representations, and on the indorsement of Governor Andrew, they were induced to purchase tickets for the *Continental*, which they now hold. Four of them are numbered 82, 98, 99, and 100, thus showing that more than the stipulated number—seventy-five—had been disposed of to the emigrants.

Misses Klippenstein and Boltze, the two young ladies imprisoned in the county jail on charge of being accomplices of Carl Noelte in the alleged embezzlements of the Prussian banking house of Meyer & Co., have been discharged by Judge Brady, of the Court of Common Pleas, on the ground that they could not legally be held under the provisions of the code of procedure. The decision in the case of the men involved in the supposed fraudulent transactions has not yet been rendered, but is expected to be announced at an early date.

A writ of habeas corpus has been served on Marshal Murray to bring up Robert Maxwell Martin, held for trial on charge of complicity in the Rebel attempt to burn this city in 1864. This writ was obtained at the instance of Martin's counsel, and Commissioner Osborn has been called upon to review his decision under which Martin has been held. It is expected that the case will be heard to-day before Judge Shipman, in the United States District Court.

The house carpenters of Brooklyn having taken initiatory measures to effect a reduction in a day's labor from ten to eight hours, contemplate, if a complete union of the craft can be effected, to strike for the proposed system on or about the 1st of April.

The Fenian feud grows bitterer each day, and it is doubtful now if, under present arrangements, the Brotherhood in this country can materially assist in the establishment of Ireland's independence. FULTON.

Sherman's Famous Field Order.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The following important letter has been written by Major-General Sherman to the President, giving the origin and history of his famous "Special Field Order No. 15," which gave the freedmen possessory titles to the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia:

WASHINGTON, February 2.—To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.—SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, last evening of your letter of February 1, and in compliance with your request, inclose herewith a copy of field order No. 15, of 1863 with this brief history of its origin, and the reasons for making it.

The Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, came to Savannah soon after its occupation by the forces under my command, and conferred freely with me as to the best methods to provide for the vast number of negroes who had followed the army from the interior of Georgia, and also for those who had already congregated on the islands near Hilton Head, and were still coming into our lines.

We agreed perfectly that the young and able-bodied men should be enlisted as soldiers, or employed by the Quartermaster in the necessary work of unloading ships, and for other army purposes. But this left on our hands the old and feeble, the women and children, who had necessarily to be fed by the United States. Mr. Stanton summoned a large number of the old negroes, mostly preachers, with whom he had long conference, of which he took down notes.

After the conference he was satisfied the negroes could, with some little aid from the United States, by means of the abandoned plantations on the Sea Islands, and along the navigable waters, take care of themselves. He requested me to draw up a plan that would be uniform and practicable. I made the rough draft and we went over it very carefully, Mr. Stanton making many changes, and the present Orders No. 15 resulted and were made public.

I know of course we could not convey title to land, and merely providee "possessory" titles, to be good so long as war and military power lasted. I merely aimed to make provision for the negroes who were absolutely dependent on us, leaving the value of their possessions to be determined by after events or legislation.

At that time, January, 1865, it will be remembered that the tone of the people of the South was very defiant, and no one could foretell when the period of war would cease. Therefore I did not contemplate that event as being so near at hand. I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Hosmer appeared as "Ion," in Talfourd's tragedy. The quiet dignity of this thoroughly classical play was admirably suited to her style. Plays where there is little action are eminently suited to her. She looked the part, and whenit shall be more familiar to her, it will be one of her best parts, for there are few opportunities of ranting.

On Monday, Mrs. Waller, the finest, almost the only great legitimate tragedienne we have on the English stage will make her first appearance.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The engagement of Mr. Wallett has proved eminently successful. He is a genuine humorist, who can be funny without being immodest, or tinging the cheek of the most fastidious with a blush. He is far removed from the conventional clown of the ring, and may be considered rather in the light of a genial philosopher, teaching pure morality under a thin guise of levity. We advise all to go and see him. They will come away better men and women if they will out ponder his wise saws and modern instances.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL of the Sængerbund, one of our most meritorious musical societies, occurs on Monday evening next. In addition to facilities for dancing, and the grand costumed processions, there will be quite a number of festive songs given by the association. Two immense orchestras have been engaged for the occasion, and will play alternately during the evening. This will, undoubtedly, be one of the finest balls of the season, and its subscription books are already nearly filled with names. In the course of one of the gayest seasons our city has ever known, the Sængerbund's ball will not be the least attractive.

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING—SKATING.

SKATING BY MOONLIGHT ON THE

PHILADELPHIA

SKATING PARK,

THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.

WITH ALL THE ATTRACTIONS AND ADVANTAGES PECULIAR TO THIS PARK.

There was SPLENDID SKATING on this Park ALL of YESTERDAY and LAST NIGHT, which can ONLY be produced, such mild weather as this by

OUR PATENT ICE PLANE.

SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS

Twenty-five Cents Each,

To be had at entrance. 1t*

SKATING,
SKATING,
SKATING.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK

FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

GOOD ICE

ALL DAY AND EVENING.

A full Band of Music and plenty of good Gas-light in the evening. 1t

SKATING! SKATING!!

ON UNION PARKS,

FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS,

THIS DAY.

ILLUMINATION AND MOONLIGHT SKATING This Evening til 10½ o'clock, weather permitting. Should it snow, it will be removed as fast as it falls by horse power snow-ploughs, Scrapers, Planes, etc., and Skating continued.

A BAND OF MUSIC IN ATTENDANCE THIS AFTERNOON.

GRAND MASQUERADE AND CITIZENS' DRESS CARNIVAL

At the above Park, on MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING next, weather permitting. Many friends and subscribers have added their names to the subscription list, and pledged themselves to be present in Fancy Costumes. Friends and subscribers can have Fancy Costumes by making application at the Skate-room. Extra doors, extra gates, and extra preparations are being made for this extra occasion.

Take Fifth, Eighth, and Union Cars. 1t

SKATING TO-DAY! SKATING TO-DAY!

AND BY MOONLIGHT THIS EVENING.

NATIONAL SKATING PARK,

TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.

SPLENDID SKATING. ICE IN PERFECT CONDITION. MUSIC IN ATTENDANCE.

TAKE RIDGE AVENUE CARS. 1t*

WANTS

AN ORGANIST, AND A YOUNG LADY with a very superior contralto voice, would like situations in a Church Choir. Episcopal preferred. Address, MUSICA SACRA. "Press" Office. 2 22t*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN, in a large Retail Cloak Store. One thoroughly competent can obtain a permanent situation at a good salary. All communications strictly confidential. Address J. E. B., at this office. 2 22t*

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A gentleman and family in a private boarding house in a central part of the city. Address, stating terms etc., Box No. 101, Philadelphia Post Office. 1 31 6t*

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000.

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold. The above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sirs:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·92 per ton of ore.

Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given 23

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

LARGE LINEN SALE

AT MILLIKEN'S,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1·12½@1·25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from $1 25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1¼ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doyles in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city. 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 6½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

1 18 8mstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,

NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

Are now offering at reduced prices the following:—
10-4 Blankets, all wool, $6 50 worth $8.
11-4 do. do. $7, worth $10.
12-4 do. do. $10, worth $14.
Also, a full assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets, at low prices.

LINEN GOODS.

8-4 Barnsley Table Damask, all qualities.
White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and patterns at reduced prices.
Also, a large assortment of Towels, both white and unbleached, from 18c. a piece up.
Napkins and Doyles in great variety cheap.
We can offer a great bargain in Linen Sheetings and Shirtings—the best makes of Linen Shirtings, 10-4 wide, for $1·50 per yard; cheaper than muslin.
Russia Diapers all widths, from $2·50 a piece up.
We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics, from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.
Shirt Bosoms, from 20c up.
White Marseilles, 8/8c., worth $1 25.

WHITE GOODS.

We have just received a large assortment of White Goods, at a very great reduction.
Brilliants, all qualities and styles, from 46c. up.
Cambrics, dressed and undressed.
Swiss and French Muslins, Striped Muslins, Nainsook's Plaid Muslins 20 per cent less than formerly.

DRESS GOODS.

Just received, a full and well-selected assortment of Poplins, Merinoes, White Glace Mohair, for evening dresses.
Alpacas and Delaines good quality and colors, cheap
Black and white striped Mohair Skirting.
Balmoral Skirting, 75c. a yard up.
Also, a full assortment of Skirts
Plain Black Alpaca 31c up.
Ginghams, 16c. up. Ginghams, cheap
English and French Chintzes and Percals beautiful patterns at a very small advance.

HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious to sell it off. We therefore, have reduced the prices to a very low figure. Ladies' White Hose from 16c. a pair up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose good quality, all sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose cheap. A good assortment of Woollen Hose.
Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at low prices.
We have all makes, widths, and qualities of Muslin, both white and brown.
Sheetings and Pillow Muslins, at reasonable prices.
A reduction made for Dorcas or other Benevolent Societies, at

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
1 22 mws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street

FRENCH NAINSOOK MUSLINS, LINEN Cambric finish, scarce and very choice, at 65 cents a yard, much under value, incomparably superior to the British Nainsook for finish, durability, and washing properties.
BLACK SPOT NET, FOR VEILS.—A full assortment, from 60 cents a yard to $2 60
WHITE BRUSSELS NET, worked with Black nearly yard wide, at 50 cents a yard, for Overskirts, Bodies, etc. etc.
PLAIN BRUSSELS NETS, for Puffed Bodies, Dresses, etc., from 25 to 65 cents a yard; a liberal allowance to purchasers of quantity.
WHITE SILK ILLUSIONS—New importation, much better than usual for the price
NOTTINGHAM PILLOW CASE LACES.
NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE EDGES.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
Nottingham in immense quantities; Nottingham at immense low prices. Persons desiring a fair or fair estimate of the quantity of goods, or the variety of Nottingham goods in the American Lace market, call at WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street. 1t*rp

OWEN EVANS & CO.,
No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street,
OPEN TO-DAY,

A large and varied assortment of goods from the late disastrous fire at New York.
STOCKINGS, 15 to 25 cents.
FINE WHITE GOODS.
LINEN GOODS, Etc. Etc.
OWEN EVANS & CO.,
2 2 3stuth3t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 21y
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened, from New York and the late auction sales—

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
7-4 and 8-4 bleached Table Linens.
7-4 and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 33, 37½, up to 50c.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Unbleached Huckaback Towels, yard long, 31 up to 50c.
" " " yard and ¼ long, 62½c.
Linen Napkins, $2·50 up to $6 per doz.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' colored border Hdkfs.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!!

Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, from 25 up to 80c. yard.
Victoria Lawns, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 70c.
Cambric Muslins, from 31 to 75c.
Nainsook Plaid Muslins, 31 up to 80c.
Large Plaid Cambric and Nainsook Muslins.
White Tarlatans, fine quality, very cheap.

WHITE SWISS MUSLINS.

White Shirred Muslins, very cheap.
White Marseilles, 75c. a yard, very cheap.
A cheap lot of Brilliants, 28, 31½, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½c.

MARSEILLES QUILTS! MARSEILLES QUILTS!!

Handsome 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, at less than importers' prices.
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THIRTEEN THOUSAND YARDS,

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AT TWENTY-THREE CENTS PER YARD.

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WINTER STOCK BELOW COST.

$2 FRENCH MERINOES for $1·40.
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PLAID POPLINS at reduced prices
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PLAIN SILKS, choice shades.
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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

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Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

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Laces and Lace Goods,

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In all their Varieties.

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